THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 MARCH 1, 1929 NO. 5

HERBERT HOOVER AND HIS LIBRARY RELATIONS
NATHAN VAN PATTEN

DARTMOUTH'S NEW LIBRARY
NATHANIEL L. GOODRICH

A VISIT TO CUBAN LIBRARIES
ERNEST KLETSCH

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Published by R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th Street, New York
25 cents single copy. *Five dollars a year.*

VOLUME 54, No. 5 MARCH 1, 1929

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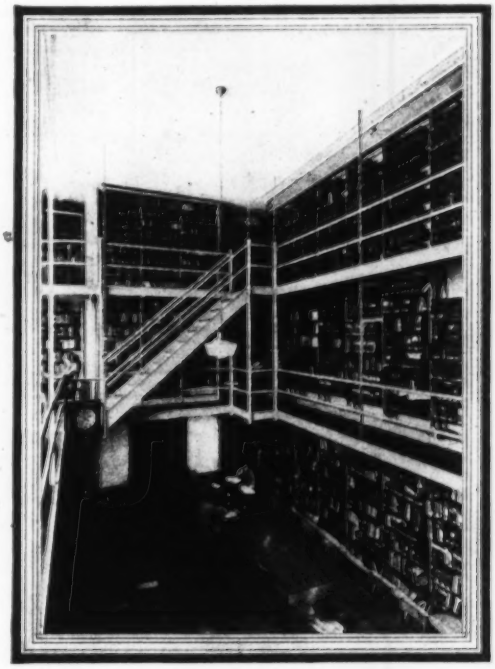

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 1, 1929

Herbert Hoover and His Library Relations

By Nathan van Patten

Director of University Libraries, Stanford University

HERBERT HOOVER was graduated from Stanford University with the Class of 1895. His career has been an unusually active one. It has taken him to the remote places of the world as he followed his profession of mining engineer. Since 1914, great demands have been made upon his time and energy. His has been the moving spirit in a relief work surpassing in magnitude anything of a similar nature previously attempted. He has been an active member of two cabinets. Despite all this, Mr. Hoover has found it possible to make at least one major contribution to the library resources of the United States, has been for years a staunch friend of library development at Stanford and in his private capacity has aided many individual research workers requiring exceptional library resources.

While Mr. Hoover was living in China he recognized both the scarcity and value of the literature relating to the history of that country during the period following upon its first contact with Western civilization. He became an enthusiastic collector of such material and later turned over his collection to the Stanford University Library, where it has been used as the basis for important research work.

For many years Mr. Hoover has added to his private library every important work coming to his attention relating to mining, metallurgy and mineralogy. The resulting collection is a notable one, including, as it does, copies of practically every classical and standard work in these fields, many of extreme rarity.

His interest in the literature of his own profession is that of a true bookman, and strikingly illustrates the thoroughness with which Mr. Hoover applies himself to the problems within the fields of his interest. An example of this may be seen in the effort, made while a resident of London, to obtain everything written by Swedenborg. This author is best known today for his theological writings, but he was also an outstanding authority upon both mining and metallurgy. His books contain frequent references to mines in Northern and Western Europe with which he was familiar. Many of these mines, unworked for generations, had passed into obscurity, and even their location was no longer known. Mr. Hoover, as a mining engineer, specialized in the rehabilitation of abandoned mining enterprises by the application of modern mining methods. Mines which could not be profitably operated under the older conditions were often again placed in successful operation. The data to be derived from a study of Swedenborg's treatises had therefore a practical value.

During this same period Mr. Hoover, assisted by Mrs. Hoover, who was also a graduate in geology, made the first translation into English of Agricola's *De Re Metallica*. This medieval work, one of the classics of metallurgical literature, still has a real utilitarian value quite aside from its historical interest. The translation from the Latin of the Middle Ages presented many difficulties and the result obtained justifies the painstaking labor of these two distinguished American scholars. The Hoover translation, published in London, is now very rare and eagerly sought after by collectors. A translation into German has recently been announced for early publication in Germany. The attractive prospectus sent out by the German publishers will prove of interest to all collectors interested in Hooveri-

ana. It contains a very fine essay upon the history of the work together with an account of the making of the Hoover translation.

Mr. Hoover has frequently made possible the purchase of both manuscript and printed works required by associates at Stanford University in connection with their investigations. Much of this material has already reached the Stanford University Libraries.

The Hoover War Library at Stanford University is notable as one of the three great collections in the world where research may be satisfactorily carried on in connection with all aspects of the World War. This library has represented to Mr. Hoover a problem of absorbing interest, and to it he has given liberally of his time, financial support and enthusiasm. This enthusiasm has been contagious. The Hoover War Library has enjoyed from its inception the services of a group of directors all active in its expansion and organization. The same observation may justly be made with reference to the administrative staff of the library.

The circumstances surrounding the beginnings of the Hoover War Library are set forth authoritatively in *The Hoover War Collection at Stanford University. A Report and an Analysis,* by Dr. E. D. Adams, published in 1921. Dr. Adams says:

"The origin of the collection, so far as it is known to me, resulted from a letter written to Mr. Herbert Hoover, an alumnus and trustee of Stanford University, shortly after he had organized the movement for the relief of the people of Belgium. In that letter I urged the importance of preserving records of any and every sort in this great humanitarian undertaking, unique in methods and purpose in the history of the world, and stated the ultimate value as historical archives of such records together with the hope that they might be deposited at Stanford University . . . Mr. Hoover, therefore, responded readily to my suggestion, and the archives of Belgian relief constitute the first item of importance in our collection. . . . From 1914, then, the thought of an historical collection, related to the Great War, for Stanford University had been in Mr. Hoover's mind, and occasionally he sent personal accounts of some especially interesting affair or interview; but the first intimation of a larger plan came in the form of a cable from Paris, in April, 1919, to Mrs. Hoover, then at Stanford University, instructing her to inform President Wilbur and myself that fifty thousand dollars was available for 'an historical collection on the Great War' if a 'suitable commission' was at once organized and sent to Paris to undertake the work. A further exchange of cables showed that Mr. Hoover had no definite plan, but was merely impressed with the desirability of making a collection and doing it at once, leaving details to be worked out. Speed seemed to be required if Peace Conference materials were to be secured, and in the result Mrs. Adams and I started for Paris on May 22, 1919, as a 'suitable commission,' leaving for later determination the scope and nature of the work and its organization."

Bookplate of the Hoover War Memorial

A remarkable collection made by Dr. Adams while in Paris has been fully described in *Stanford University Publications. Hoover War Library. Bibliographical Series. I. A Catalogue of Paris Peace Conference Delegation Propaganda in the Hoover War Library,* published in 1926.

This is probably the most complete collec-

tion of such material in existence and includes 1298 pieces of authenticated and 645 pieces of unauthenticated propaganda issued by 53 nations and groups represented at the Paris Peace Conference.

Mr. Hoover has continued to lend very generous financial support to the acquisition policy of the library, aside from his initial liberal provision of funds for this purpose. His name has been the library's greatest asset in obtaining material not available upon a commercial basis.

Bust of Herbert Hoover in Louvain Library. Designed and Executed by Suzanne Farnam

The Directors of the Hoover War Library have availed themselves of every method of acquisition which promised to enrich the collection. These have included:

(1) Field trips, including several visits to Europe by Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, the present Chairman of the Board; an extended visit to Russia by the late Dr. Frank Golder; a brief visit to Mexico by the Director of University Libraries and numerous visits to various parts of the United States by several of the directors. Many Stanford professors have devoted part of their time, while abroad, to the interests of the Hoover War Library.

(2) The library has been fortunate in receiving from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, many important publications acquired by him as Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Congress and as one of the American delegates to the Pan-American Conference at Havana. Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University, has systematically turned over to the library the many exchanges received by him from correspondents in all parts of the world. Gifts from other individuals and institutions have been both numerous and of great value.

(3) Honorary Curators have served the library devotedly in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Mexico, Poland and Syria. These gentlemen, all distinguished scholars, have been continually on the watch for desirable manuscripts and printed matter falling within the library's scope.

(4) Standing orders have been placed with many of the leading foreign booksellers and their catalogs carefully checked as received.

(5) Intimate exchange relations have been maintained with the principal libraries of Austria, England, Germany, France, Russia and the United States.

The library is exceptionally rich in society publications for the war period, due to Dr. Adams' early recognition of the value inherent in such material. The files of government documents are relatively complete for every country in the world, both belligerent and neutral. The library is indebted to Dr. Adams in this connection, since many of the files have been obtained as a result of his personal correspondence with American diplomatic and consular officials.

Aside from society and government publications, exceptional journal files have been obtained by purchase and exchange. Particular attention has been given to the acquisition of the journal literature for both the war and post-war periods. It is unlikely that these collections covering the years 1914-1929 are equalled elsewhere. The section devoted to newspapers includes bound files of the important dailies from the principal cities of Bel-

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gium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Switzerland and the United States. These have been selected with a view to a representation of the various political viewpoints in each country.

It is impossible to discuss the manuscript holdings of the Hoover War Library at this time other than to say that these are of such a character that no historian can hope to complete his studies in connection with the World War unless he makes use of them. Their care, and organization for research, will eventually require the services of a staff of competent archivists.

Among the many special collections acquired by the Hoover War Library the following are of particular interest:

Gazette des Ardennes. A newspaper published in French by three renegade Frenchmen in the region of Northern France occupied by the Germans. It is an official German presentation of war news to conquered French subjects. Complete files are very rare.

Libre Belgique. An under-cover newspaper published by Belgians during the occupation.

Documents of the Moment. (Z Dokumentow Chewili). This was issued in pamphlet form in some one hundred numbers during the period of German occupation. A gift from the Polish Government, which has the only other complete file known to exist.

Belgian Newspapers. Files of twenty Belgian newspapers published in Belgium and Holland during the war.

Smith Collection. A collection of German books, pamphlets, posters and newspapers made by Dr. T. F. A. Smith during 1914-1917. Eleven hundred items.

United States National War Labor Board Docket. Eight volumes of decisions and the minutes of board meetings. Transcribed from the typewritten record in the possession of the Bureau of Applied Economics, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Bolshevik Posters from Hungary and the Baltic States. An exceptionally complete collection.

Posters relating to the Spartacan revolutions in Germany. 2300 pieces purchased from Emil Grimm of Berlin.

Trench Papers. A collection of 84 separate files, mostly German, purchased from Martinus Nijhoff.

War Propaganda. Very complete collections for the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain. The latter includes the "Wellington House" collection and a considerable part of the "War Information Library" formed by the Ministry of Information.

Leipzig Collection. Consists of German books, pamphlets and serials dealing with the World War and the German Revolution. It is particularly rich in the publications of political parties in Germany.

Mönkemöller Collection. A large collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, posters, leaflets and proclamations relating largely to front-line activities. Formed by Fr. Mönkemöller of Bonn, Germany.

Fried Library. Purchased from the widow of Alfred Fried, an eminent Austrian jurist and pacifist. A comprehensive library covering the peace movement from about 1892 to 1920.

Wilder Collection. Consists of about 800 items described in a catalog issued by Wilder, the Warsaw bookseller, in 1928, and purchased *en bloc*. The material relates to Poland and the World War.

The Hoover War Library will be classified according to the Library of Congress Classification. At the present time, although largely uncataloged, the printed materials are available for use through complete author check-lists arranged by countries. The cataloging is progressing steadily, the library maintaining its own staff of catalogers under the general supervision of the Chief of the Cataloging Division of the Stanford University Libraries.

The problems presented in the cataloging of a specialized collection such as this are numerous and varied. It is realized that the usual methods are not always satisfactory, and the entire subject is now being carefully studied. The card catalog in dictionary form will probably need to be supplemented by chronological lists of material and by bibliographies of special subjects which may be published as a part of the library's *Bibliographical Series.*

The story of the Hoover War Library during the last ten years is a fascinating one. During that period a reference collection devoted to a single large subject has been brought together comprising more than 65,000 volumes and fully as many pamphlets and manuscripts. Although few of the ordinary books relating to the World War are missing from the library, it is essentially a collection of rarer and more obscure works in its field.

The years which have elapsed since the Armistice have necessarily been largely devoted to acquisition. Considerable research has, however, already been carried on in connection with its resources. The Hoover War Library cannot fail to become a mecca for historians from all parts of the world, and it is here that history made in Europe between 1914 and 1918 will be exposed to the scrutiny of scholars and at their hands take form as part of the world's literature.

Dartmouth's New Library

By Nathaniel L. Goodrich

Librarian, Dartmouth College

THE Baker Memorial Library of Dartmouth College was erected in 1926-28 through the munificence of George Fisher Baker of New York City. It stands as a memorial to his favorite uncle, Fisher Ames Baker, '59.

The Baker Library is at the Axis of the Campus

At the dedication the following statement was made by the librarian:

"Every achievement of the human spirit is based chiefly on faith. Those who planned this library planned it with faith, worked into its very fabric certain beliefs which none can prove, which I will not argue. They believed that more and more Dartmouth will teach that all things interlock about a central reality—therefore, they planned so to place the building that it be at the heart of the campus, yet so that related buildings could be grouped about it; to draw in all the books of the college; to keep the books for the most part central in the building, not dispersed. They believed that to surround boys with beauty is good—a part of their education. Therefore, of certain rooms, the design, color and furnishings were studied as problems in the creation of beauty. They believed that students should be given a chance to acquire the habit of reading, as a resource for leisure, as the surest way to retain a keen and useful mind; therefore, the Tower Reading Room—an experiment in the cultivation of the reading habit.

"Of the background of these beliefs—of a central reality, of beauty, of the best of the heritage of the past, the tower is the symbol—for Dartmouth an inspiration, for the world a sign."

The tower stands at the axis of the old campus and the new, although to clear the site it was necessary to demolish Butterfield and erect a new natural science building. The college needed an architectural focus, symbolizing its spiritual purpose. Reminiscent of Independence Hall, with suggestions of the spire of early New Hampshire churches, brick below and white above, the tower unites the old Dartmouth and the new. As a whole, the building is colonial Georgian, designed with the utmost simplicity in order to harmonize with Dartmouth row. The tower contains a fifteen-bell chime.

The south entrance under the tower opens directly into the delivery hall, a simple, stately, colonial room in gray-white and gray, with crimson hangings and mahogany furniture. At the right are the cases containing the card catalog of the library and the desk of the reference assistant. At the left are cases containing the more interesting current additions. Into the north wall are set frames, glass covered, in which at a central point in the college, may be placed stimulating exhibits. Directly opposite the entrance is the delivery desk. Immediately behind this desk is the "stack" in which most of the books are shelved. It is open to students without restriction, entered by the door at the left of the desk. There are nine floors in the stack, which contains an automatic elevator and book lift. At the right of the stack, directly behind the card catalog, is the catalog room; at the left is the order room. Above these are two mezzanine rooms of the same size, intended for staff use when needed. At present one is occupied by the medical collection; the other, temporarily, by the art library.

On the north side of every floor of the stack, except the lowest, are semi-enclosed "carrels" for quiet work. There is space inside the building to enlarge the stack by over a third, and additions to the north are definitely contem-

plated. The capacity of the existing stack is 300,000 volumes, of the building 450,000 plus.

East and west of the stack, opening from corridors leading off the seventh, eighth and ninth floors, are small private studies for members of the faculty. Above the stack are more, fifty-one in all. Here work can be carried on close to books, and without interruption or disturbance. The doors to the corridors are kept locked, no telephones are allowed, and typewriters, if any, must be "noiseless." These studies are assigned, for the period of a semester, to members of the faculty who seem to have special need of them.

At the east end of the delivery hall is a small stair hall. From this, to the south, opens the periodical room, where are kept the current numbers of nearly 1500 magazines, which are displayed on tables and ordinary bookshelves. Maple furniture was specially designed for this room.

From the same stair hall, to the north, opens the reference room. In the gallery are the Poole sets. The alcove arrangement, rare in modern libraries, was adopted in order to introduce here some suggestion of the secluded quiet of the English colleges. The gray green of the woodwork, arrived at after much study and experiment, was found later to match exactly the original colonial paint of the Alexandria ballroom, now in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum.

There is a corresponding stair hall at the west end of the delivery hall. South from this opens a study hall. This is simply a quiet place to work.

The Tower Room where reading is done for pleasure and not for marks

a retreat for students when there is no peace in dormitory or fraternity house. The class of 1902 met the cost of furnishing this room. Architecturally it is like the periodical room. But the equipment, designedly more informal, makes it very different. Rugs, small tables with individual lamps, a few easy chairs, framed prints—and the effect is utterly changed.

To the north from the west stair hall a corridor leads, past the general offices to Hough's Room. This, the "Treasure Room" of the library, was equipped by the class of 1879 in memory of their classmate, Judge C. M. Hough of New York, whose portrait, a copy by Katzieff of the original Speicher, is above the fireplace. The windows, of cathedral glass, contain designs and legends having to do with the history and traditions of the library and the college; and, but very inconspicuously, as far as it was possible to secure them, graduating and contemporary portraits of members of the class of '79.

The general offices of the library adjoin Hough's Room. The librarian's office is panelled in pine, the ceiling being an adaptation of that in the room from Hampton, N. H., in the American wing of the Metropolitan.

The basement floor, some of it being practically above ground, has much natural light. Under the delivery hall is a room of the same area but less height with outside entrances at each end. Here is the "reserve book" counter. From the stair hall at the east end open two reading rooms in which these books may be

used. They are a kind of selective reference rooms.

From the west basement stair hall, to the south, a corridor leads to the photostat room, certain unassigned rooms, and to the future connection with Sanborn House, the home of the English department. North the corridor leads to the archives room; a charmingly furnished rest room and kitchenette for women of the staff; and the future passage to Carpenter Hall, the art building. Receiving room, janitor's room and storage for newspaper files occupy the rest of the basement.

Off the mezzanine landing of the west stairway is the Woodward Room, equipped by gift of an alumnus as a memorial to Bezaleel Woodward, first professor of mathematics and first librarian of the college. Woodward's house stood near the southeast corner of Baker. In its southeast chamber the college library was kept from 1772 to 1777. This room is intended as a suggestion of the library as it may have looked at that time. There exists a contemporary Ms. list of the books in the library in 1775. The books in this room are those identical volumes in the library at that date which have survived the years. Lying open on the desk is a *Gradus ad Parnassum* (a sort of handbook for literary composition); on the table is a *Bible;* on the floor a drum. The word of Hovey's "Eleazar Wheelock" come to mind:

Main Delivery Hall Showing Circulation Desk

"Oh, Eleazar Wheelock was a very pious man:
He went into the wilderness to teach the Indian,
With a *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a *Bible* and a drum,
And five hundred gallons of New England rum."

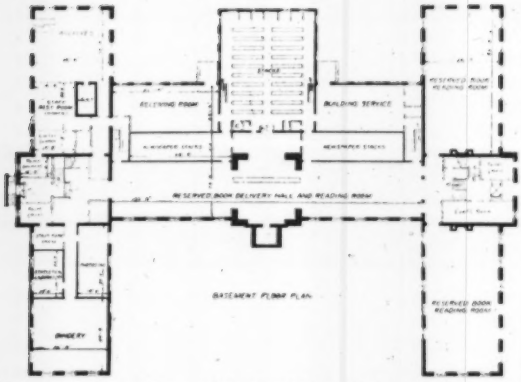
The rum did not last as long.

Continuing up the west stairs to the second floor, corridors run north and south from the stair hall. These lead to seminar and conference rooms in which faculty and students may meet in small groups for informal instruction, especially in those subjects which require many books to be available. The second floor of the east side of the building is a similar plan, and altogether there are thirty-six of these rooms.

The Tower Room, occupying the central part of the second floor, may be entered from either the east or west stair halls. This, the largest reading room in the building, is intended as a place in which to read for pleasure rather than for marks. In many ways it is similar to the library of a city club, which is as close to the informality of a private library as it seems possible to get in an institutional building. Smoking is permitted. The room is panelled in Virginia white oak, with bookcases arranged as shallow alcoves, galleries over and a great fireplace at either end. Screens divide the room into three parts. In the central collection is the Kenerson collection, a standard library of 1000 volumes. The alcove chairs are the result of a long search for a chair which would be simple, sturdy, not too bulky, yet supremely comfortable. During the winter the fires are lighted every day at dusk. The rest of the room contains about 3000 volumes selected, in the main, for their readability. The faculty was asked to suggest books they would like to see on these shelves, especially books they personally enjoyed, which had aroused their enthusiasm and trained them in the use of leisure.

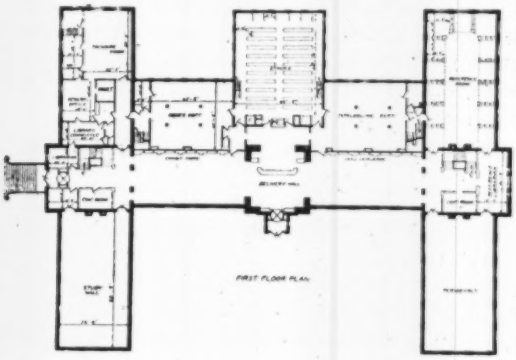
No rules or restrictions are posted here. It is assumed that the room and its contents will be regarded as one would the library of one's club. It is possible that in after years some students may feel that in this room were spent some of the most valued hours of their college life. Now and then during the winter poetry or prose is read aloud here by members of the faculty, with lights dim, the fire glowing and coffee served in the background. By day the great windows look down the campus. If the library is in some sense the heart of the college, this room is the heart of the library. Dallin's fine bronze, "The Invocation to the Great Spirit," has here a peculiar fitness.

The ground plan of the building, together with the size and relative location of rooms, follow very closely suggestions made by the li-



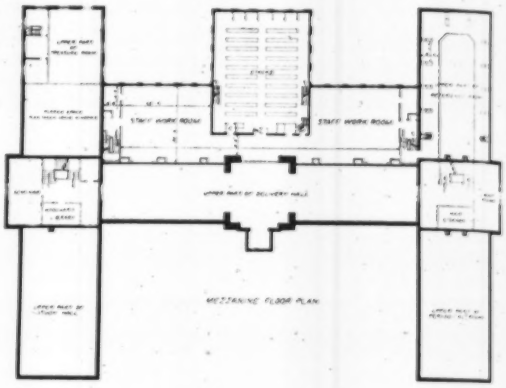
brarian, working with the help of three successive committees of the faculty, who have worked on the plans over a period of thirteen years.

The Baker Library was planned primarily as an undergraduate building, but with provision for faculty research. Its total seating capacity is not far from 40 per cent of the student body of 2200, although this includes seminars and studies. The ground floor was made the main floor and public rooms and service

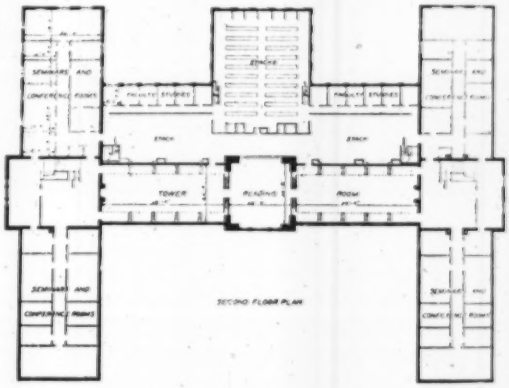


rooms were concentrated about the delivery desk and card catalog. There is no large main reading room. Instead there are six; two for "reserve" work, one for "browsing," one for general study, one for periodicals, one for reference books. Regarding furniture and interior decoration, a great deal of thought went into the effort to make the library as comfortable, as little "institutional" as possible, and to make it beautiful.

The designer of the library was the college architect, Jens Frederick Larson of Hanover. The design and selection of furniture, rugs and



hangings was very largely done by Homer Eaton Keyes, '00. Prof. C. N. Haskins, relieved from teaching for the purpose, devoted most of his time for two years to the library. To his unremitting attention to detail the building owes a great deal of its success. He made a special study of the lighting problem. The cost, complete with furniture, grading, etc., was in the vicinity of $1,200,000.



Some Reference Books of 1928

By Isadore Gilbert Mudge

Reference Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliography, Columbia University
Assisted by

DORIS M. REED
Assistant Reference Librarian.

CONSTANCE WINCHELL
Assistant in Reference Department

PART III

History

WITH the issue of the *Bibliography of British History, Stuart Period,* 1603-1714, edited by Godfrey Davies, a movement for adequate bibliographical treatment of British history, throughout its entire period, which started with an article by H. R. Tedder on "Proposals for a Bibliography of National History" in the *Library Chronicle* in 1886, and which took definite form in 1909 by the appointment of committees of the American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society to discuss means of co-operation for bringing down to date Gross' *The Sources and Literature of English History, from the Earliest Times to About* 1485, has borne its first fruit. The plan of the entire work, covering 1485-1910, as laid down by the committees in charge, was that there should be three volumes of two parts each. The first volume was to be general, including an introduction on the scope and arrangement of the work, accounts of the publications of learned societies and historical periodicals, and lists of authorities covering the whole period, 1485-1910. The second volume was to include special authorities, 1485-1714, and the third special authorities, 1714-1910. Since publication had been so long delayed, chiefly by the European War, it was decided in 1922 to proceed with volume 2, which was most advanced, and publish it without waiting for volume 1 to be completed. A change of plan at that time allotted a volume each to the Tudor and Stuart periods, instead of making them two parts of volume 2. Due to a desire for speedy issue, the original idea of including manuscripts was abandoned in the Stuart volume, although considerable information about them has been incorporated in the notes. The indefinite postponement of the general introductory volume and the impossibility of referring to it or to the Tudor volume necessitated the inclusion in this volume of a number of works not confined to the period, which would have been excluded if the volumes had appeared in order according to the original plan, and the present volume stands as a complete work in itself. It includes 3858 numbered titles (with an additional 1500 to 2000 mentioned in the footnotes) arranged in chapters by subjects and selected by different scholars, with an alphabetical index to the whole. A continuation of Gross has long been needed, and as such the present volume is most welcome, even though, compared with Gross, it shows certain weaknesses, especially in the bibliographical descriptions which are often briefer and less precise than in Gross. For example, the description under number 368, "Return of the names of every member returned to serve in each parliament. 2 vols. fol. s.l. 1878," with the note "Pr. from writs and returns in the P.R.O. The indexes, publ. c. 1891, contain valuable addenda et corrigenda. Commonly called official returns of members of parliament," is less definite than the entry in Gross, under number 2945, for the same title, "Return of the name of every member of the lower house of the parliaments of England, Scotland and Ireland, with name of constituency represented and date of return, 1213-1874. *Parl. papers,* 1878, vol. lxii, pts. i-iii, 3 vols. London, 1878," with the note, "Pt. iii, which is index to pt. i, (1213-1702), though ordered to be printed in 1878, seems not to have been published until 1888. The continuation of the names of members of parliament to 1885, with an index of names from 1705 to 1885, will be found in *Parliamentary Papers,* 1890-91 (London, 1891), vol. lxii." From the entry in Davies the work is perhaps not unfindable, but the description does not include the important detail that it is published in the *Parliamentary Papers,* and so might cause considerable difficulty to a reader who did not think of it as a *Parliamentary Paper.* An example of another type of omission of important detail is number 2354, "Boileau and the French classical critics in England [1660-1830]. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1925," which omits any mention of the author's name, although the name A. F. B. Clark appears on the title page of the book itself. Of course the main value of a reference

bibliography of this type is in the careful selection of the material included, but this value would have been enhanced if the bibliographical detail had been always sufficiently full to ensure the quick and accurate finding of the titles listed.

Mr. Davies' work is not the only volume of historical bibliography which has appeared. In French history, the second volume of the *Répertoire Bibliographique de l'Histoire de France*, following the plan of volume 1, covers works on French history from the beginning to the present day. This volume includes publications of 1922 and 1923. Its numerous analytics of periodical material make it especially useful. In Austria a *Bibliographie zur Oberösterreichischen Geschichte*, 1891-1926, by Eduard Strassmayr is appearing in parts as a supplement to the *Archiv für Bibliographie, Buch-und Bibliothekswesen*. It is a classed subject bibliography and includes periodical as well as book material. *Die Palästina-Literatur*, edited by Peter Thomsen, has been carried through the year 1924 with the appearance of volume 4, 1915-1924, which is compiled on the same plan as the earlier volumes.

Of the large reference histories, the *Cambridge Ancient History*, in its seventh volume, deals with "The Hellenistic Monarchies and the Rise of Rome." Volume 2 of plates of the same work illustrates volumes 5 and 6 of the text, which treat of the Mediterranean world of which Greece was the center in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. In the *Cambridge History of India*, volume 3, "Turks and Afghans," edited by Sir Wolseley Haig, has been published in advance of volume 2, which is not yet ready. The *Pageant of America* has carried on its useful pictorial record of American history in three new volumes entitled *In Defence of Liberty*, by William Wood and R. H. Gabriel; *Makers of a New Nation*, by John Spencer Bassett, and *American Idealism*, by L. A. Weigle. A new social history of the United States, *A History of American Life*, edited by Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon Ryan Fox, of which volumes on *The First Americans*, 1607-1690, by T. J. Wertenbaker; *Provincial Society*, 1690-1763, by J. T. Adams; *The Rise of Common Man*, 1830-1850, by C. R. Fish, and *The Emergence of Modern America*, 1865-1878, by Allan Nevins, have appeared, has a valuable reference feature in its critical essays on authorities in each volume.

To existing historical atlases a useful addition has been made with the issue of *An Historical Atlas of Canada*, edited by Lawrence J. Burpee. Eighty-four maps show in addition to strictly historical material such things as physical conditions, industrial development, and distribution and racial origin of population. The volume also contains several helpful appended lists, including a "Chronological History of Canada" and "A Working Bibliography of Books Relating to Canadian History."

Several historical encyclopedias, which are appearing in parts, have made progress. The *Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse* has completed its fourth and started its fifth volume. The first supplementary volume to the second edition of the *Encyclopædia van Nederlandsch-Indië* has been finished and has been reissued in one volume in a single alphabetical arrangement. The articles in the parts as they came out were not arranged in alphabetical order but were made accessible by an index on the back cover of each part. The *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* continues to progress rapidly, having completed three volumes, 10-12, Pacht-Südliches Afrika, and started two others, 13 and 14. Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-encyclopadie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, in its twenty-seventh half-volume, covers Lysimachos-Mantike. A new archæological encyclopedia, more limited geographically, is the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by Erich Ebeling and Bruno Meissner. Its articles are by authorities, are signed and have bibliographies appended.

Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone. *An Historical Atlas of Canada*, edited, with introduction, notes and chronological tables, by Lawrence J. Burpee. Maps by John Bartholomew and son, Ltd. Toronto, New York [etc.]: Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., 1927. 32, 48 p. incl. 31 col. maps. 28 cm.

Cambridge Ancient History, ed. by J. B. Bury . . . S. A. Cook . . . [and] F. E. Adcock . . . vol. 7, *The Hellenistic Monarchies and the Rise of Rome*; vol. 2 of plates, prepared by C. T. Seltman . . . Cambridge [Eng.]: The University Press, 1928. v. 7 and v. 2 of plates. 24 cm. v. 2 of plates, 9s. v. 7, 37s. 6d.

Cambridge History of India . . . v. 3, *Turks and Afghans*, ed. by Sir Wolseley Haig. Cambridge [Eng.]: The University Press, 1928. 752 p. 24 cm. 42s.

Davies, Godfrey, *ed. Bibliography of British History, Stuart Period*, 1603-1714; issued under the direction of the Royal Historical Society and the American Historical Association. . . . Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1928. 459 p. 26 cm. 21s.

Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse pub. avec la recommendation de la Société Générale Suisse d'Histoire et sous la direction de Victor Attinger . . . Marcel Godet . . . Henri Türler . . . v. 4-5, fasc. 41, Heggli-Pellican. Neuchâtel: Administration du Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse, 1928. v. 4, 800 p; v. 5, p. 1-240. 27 cm.

Ebeling, Ehrich, and Meissner, Bruno, *eds. Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrter . . . bd. 1, lfg. 1, A-Altkleinasiatische Völker. Berlin, Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1928. 80 p. 26 cm. M. 8.

Encyclopædia van Nederlandsch-Indië. 2 druk, onder redactie van D. G. Stibbe . . . en C. Spat . . . met medewerking van E. M. Uhlenbeck . . . deel 5,

Supplement. s'Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1927. 518 p. 27 cm. f. 95.

A History of American Life . . . Arthur M. Schlesinger, Dixon Ryan Fox, editors; Ashley H. Thorndike, Carl Becker, consulting editors. v. 2, *The First Americans*, 1607-1690, by Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker. v. 3, *Provincial Society*, 1690-1763, by James Truslow Adams. v. 6, *The Rise of Common Man*, 1830-1850, by Carl Russell Fish. v. 8, *The Emergence of Modern America*, 1865-1878, by Allan Nevins. New York: Macmillan, 1927. v. 2, 3, 6, 8. 22 cm. $4 per vol.

The Pageant of America; a pictorial history of the United States. Ralph Henry Gabriel, editor. v. 7, *In Defense of Liberty*, by William Wood and R. H. Gabriel. v. 9, *Makers of a New Nation*, by J. S. Bassett. v. 10, *American Idealism*, by L. A. Weigle. [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1928] v. 7, 9, 10. 26 cm.

Pauly, August Friedrich von. *Paulys Real-encylopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft;* neue Bearbeitung begonnen von Georg Wissowa, unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgenossen hrsg. von Wilhelm Kroll. halbbd. 27, Lysimachos—Mantike. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 1928. 1288 col. 25 cm.

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte, unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrter, hrsg. von Max Ebert . . . v. 10-12, 13^1, 14^{1-2}, Pacht-Südrussland, Uckermarck-Verwantschaft. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1927-1928. 3 v. and 3 unbound parts. 24 cm. v. 10, M. 52.50; v. 11, M. 50; v. 12, M. 58.80; unbound parts, M. 7.20 each.

Répertoire Bibliographique de l'Historie de France. v. 2, 1922-1923, par Pierre Caron and Henri Stein . . . Paris: Auguste Picard, 1927. 372 p. 24 cm.

Strassmayr, Eduard. *Bibliographie zur Oberösterreichischen Geschichte*, 1891-1926 . . . Linz: Winkler, 1927-1928. pt. 1-3. 176 p. 24 cm. M. 2.50 per pt. (*Archiv für bibliographie, buch-und bibliothekswesen . . .* Beiheft 3^{1-3}).

Thomsen, Peter, *ed. Die Palästina-literatur;* eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren und Sachregister, unter Mitwirkung von J. de Groot, A. Gustavs, Sam. Klein, Chr. O. Thomsen, Will. Zeitlin, bearb. und mit Unterstützung der Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft und des Deutschen Vereins zur erforschung Palästinas, hrsg. von Peter Thomsen. bd. 4, Die Literatur der Jahre, 1915-1924. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs' sche Buchhandlung, 1927. 754 p. 23 cm. M. 39.

Geography

The list of recent geographical works deals almost entirely with different sections of the British Empire. Realizing the importance of having a bibliography of maps for each of the counties of England, Thomas Chubb, former head of the Map Room in the British Museum, has, in *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Norfolk*, added that county to the list of those already dealt with in this way either by himself or others, a list of which is included in his preface. The work is in two parts, the first by Mr. Chubb being the list of maps for the county, and the second being *A Descriptive List of Norwich Plans*, by George A. Stephen. The titles in each part are arranged chronologically and give for each map listed the names of author and engraver, with biographical notes for the more important, the size of the map, the full title of the work in which it appears, and a detailed description of the map. An alphabetical index completes the work. The fact that the Norfolk maps in a large number of atlases and books containing county maps of England and Wales are indexed gives the volume an added use, as it will serve as a bibliography of such works for those interested in other counties.

The number of studies of place-names of parts of the British Empire has been augmented by the issue of some entirely new works and by the publication of additional parts of some already in progress. The fifth volume of the survey which is being carried on by the English Place-Name Society deals with *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* and follows the policy of the earlier volumes of the series. The fifth part of Kneen's *The Place-Names of the Isle of Man*, covering the *Sheading of Michael*, has appeared. The Geographic Board of Canada, in its *Nineteenth Report*, has published in alphabetical form all decisions of the Board from April 1, 1924, to July 31, 1927. This serves as a supplement to the *Eighteenth Report*, which contains all decisions to March 31, 1924. The present report contains also a section, listing maps issued between January 1, 1925, and July 31, 1927, which forms a second supplement to the 1922 edition of the *Catalogue of the Maps in the Collection of the Geographic Board*, which was first supplemented in 1925. The Board has also published *Place-Names of Alberta*, an alphabetically arranged, selected list of the principal place-names in that province, including the names of all cities, towns, villages, municipal districts, post offices and railway stations and of many rivers, streams, lakes and mountains. Turning to another part of the world, we have for New Zealand *Place-Names of Banks Peninsula*, by J. C. Andersen. The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British use has continued its work with the issue of a corrected and revised edition of its *First General List of European Names*, as well as new first lists of names in Nigeria and British Cameroons, Persia (South), Poland (West) and Danzig, Somaliland Protectorate, and Yugoslavia, and a second list for Romania.

In France, Geoffroy Atkinson has published a bibliography, *La Littérature Géographique Francaise de la Renaissance*, listing 524 titles of books published in French between 1480 and 1610, which deal with countries outside Europe. 1610 has been chosen as the closing date because that is the starting point of part 1, *Géographie et Histoires Générales*, of *Les Sources de l'histoire de France: xvii Siècle* (1610-1715), by Emile Bourgeois and Louis André, published in 1913. The work is arranged chronologically and titles are given in

full bibliographical detail, with 290 facsimiles of title pages. Copies are located, to a large extent in Paris, but some other libraries are noted, including two, the New York Public Library and the John Carter Brown Library, in the United States. Several indices make the titles accessible from various points of view.

Turning to the United States, there has been issued by the National Park Service a fifth edition revised of *The National Parks Portfolio*. There has been some revision in the text, but the principal change has been in the illustrations. While the total number of pictures remains practically the same, about ninety-two old pictures have been replaced by new ones, the substitution being made necessary for the most part by changing styles which have rendered obsolete illustrations with a human interest note.

Andersen, Johannes Carl. *Place-names of Banks Peninsula;* a topographical history . . . Wellington: W. A. G. Skinner, 1927. 238 p. 22 cm. 14s. (New Zealand Board of Science and Art, "Manual" no. 6).

Atkinson, Geoffroy. *La Littérature Géographique Francaise de la Renaissance; répertoire bibliographique* . . . Description de 524 impressions d'ouvrages publiés en français avant 1610, et traitant des pays et des peuples non-européens, que l'on trouve dans les principales bibliothèques de France et de l'Europe occidentale. Paris: Picard, 1927. 563 p. 30 cm. 250 fr.

Canada. Geographic Board. *Nineteenth Report of the Geographic Board,* containing all decisions from April 1, 1924, to July 31, 1927 . . . Ottawa: F. A. Acland, 1928. 62 p. 25 cm.

——. *Place-names of Alberta.* Published for the Geographic Board by the Department of the Interior. Ottawa: Acland, 1928. 138 p. 25 cm. 25 cts.

Chubb, Thomas. *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Norfolk,* 1574-1916, with biographical notes and a tabular index, by T. Chubb . . . and a descriptive list of Norwich plans, 1541-1914, by George A. Stephen . . . Norwich, England: Jarrold and Sons, Ltd., 1928. 289 p. 20 cm. 30s.

Kneen, John Joseph. *The Place-names of the Isle of Man,* with their origin and history . . . pt. 5, Sheading of Michael. Douglas: Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh (The Manx Society), 1928. p. 423-489. 23 cm. 21s., complete in six parts.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. *First General List of European Names,* corrected and rev., July, 1928. First list of names in Nigeria and British Cameroons. First list of names in Persia (South). First list of names in Poland (West) and Danzig. Second list of names in Romania (Banat, Crisana, Maramures). First list of names in Somaliland protectorate. First list of names in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), Northwest. London: Royal Geographical Society, 1928. 24 cm. 7 pamphlets, 6d. each.

Smith, A. H. *The Place-names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* . . . Cambridge: University Press, 1928. 352 p. 22 cm. 20s. (English Place-name Society, vol. 5).

U. S. National Park Service. *The National Parks Portfolio,* by Robert Sterling Yard . . . 5th ed. rev. by Isabelle F. Story . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1928. 270 p. 25 cm. $1.

Biography

In this field the record of new publications is varied and includes both continuations of works in process of publication, new editions, and some entirely new works, with the emphasis falling upon the group of national biography. The new Italian index to biographical articles, *1901-25* (already mentioned in the section on periodicals), though limited to articles in Italian serials, is general in scope as far as the nationality of names indexed is concerned. Another general list, the *Biography Section* of the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries,* commented upon in last year's survey, has been continued by the issue of the first annual supplement which, like the basic volume, contains the useful analytical index which makes this *Biography Section* a reference tool as well as a guide to the selection of books.

In the class of national biography the most notable new publication is the first volume of the important new *Dictionary of American Biography.* This work, planned some years ago by the American Council of Learned Societies and made possible by the financial aid provided by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, has been in active preparation since 1926. Like the British *Dictionary of National Biography,* upon which, to a certain extent, it is modelled, the new American dictionary excludes living men, whose careers are necessarily not yet finished, and its scope is somewhat more limited regionally than that of some of the older American biographical dictionaries as it includes no person who had not lived in the territory now known as the United States and includes no British officers serving in America after the colonies had declared their independence. Within these indicated limits it is general in scope, aiming to include Americans of all types and periods who have made significant contributions to American life. The first volume (A-Barrymore), contains biographies of 676 persons of whom 55 died before 1801, 98 between 1801 and 1850, 322 between 1851 and 1900 and 201 after 1900. In general the articles are signed, with initials, but there are five unsigned articles in the first volume. Articles are of some length, varying from somewhat under one column to about ten pages, and all have appended bibliographies which refer, often with critical comment, to books, articles in periodicals, etc., and even, in many cases, to manuscript collections. In the length and authority of its articles, this new dictionary, with all the resources of modern research at its disposal, will supersede earlier dictionaries in the same field. It does not, however, entirely displace certain earlier works, such as *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biogra-*

phy (original edition), which includes names outside of the territorial limits of the new dictionary. A checking of all the names in *A* with the corresponding section of Appleton shows that Appleton includes some 300 names, principally Canadian and Latin-American, which do not appear in the new work. On the principal points which determine the final value of a fundamental work of national biography—judicious selection of names to be included, quality of articles, and value of the bibliographies as keys to further research—only the acid test of actual and continued use can enable one to judge the final value of this new work, destined to be, for many years to come, the most important work in its subject. Some minor errors have come to light, but they are only such as can be covered in an *errata* list in the final volume if this new dictionary follows the excellent example of the *Dictionary of National Biography* and publishes at the end a list of any errors and omissions found during the years of publication. A point perhaps unavoidable in the first volume of a new work is the occasional unevenness, both in extent and detail, of the appended bibliographies. Some are full in detail and promise to be adequate—for example, the bibliography on Benedict Arnold refers to 23 titles (more editions) with brief comment on the value of each and further mention of manuscript sources in four libraries. On the other hand, the bibliography for William DeWitt Alexander, which refers to three sources: a long obituary in a Honolulu paper (probably not available in many libraries), a shorter obituary in a report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, and the sketch in *Who's Who in America*—omits altogether the two-page biography in the *Yale Obituary Record* for 1913, which would actually supply added information as it contains some details not given in the *Dictionary's* own article and also a fuller list of Alexander's writings. The unsigned article on Frederick Upham Adams includes in its bibliography a reference to *"Who's Who in America* and general biog. colls." without any explanation of what general biographical collections are meant. The only bibliography appended to the biography of Louis Amateis, sculptor, reads: "Written sources of information about Louis Amateis are entirely lacking aside from a brief and incomplete notice in *Who's Who in America*, and an obituary in the *Washington Evening Star*, March 17, 1913." But research shows that, besides an obituary in the *New York Times*, there is a brief biography in the "Who's Who in Art" section of the *American Art Annual* which, though short, supplies some details not given in the *Dictionary's* own article, and two large pages in Fairman's *Art and Artists of the Capitol of the United States of America*, which include a brief biographical sketch and an account and full description of Amateis's best known work, the bronze doors for the Capitol. From these examples one gains the impression that the bibliographic detail sometimes leaves something to be desired and that while general sources like *Who's Who in America* have been consulted freely, more special sources have perhaps been overlooked. Bibliographies which refer systematically to such less familiar and often unindexed sources add greatly to the value of any fundamental biographical dictionary and it would be of great service to have them included more generally in the later volumes of the *Dictionary of American Biography*. For biographies of living Americans there is the new biennial edition of *Who's Who in America*, which contains 28,805 sketches, of which 3931 are new.

The *Record of Old Westminsters* by G. F. Russell Barker and A. N. Stenning is a new addition to the group of school and college biographical dictionaries which are often so useful for names omitted from the *Dictionary of National Biography* and other large dictionaries. This gives a very large number of concise biographical sketches of students of the school from its early days to the present time. In some cases information is necessarily very brief, but in others there is considerable detail, presented very compactly, with references to other printed accounts and sources of information. Even in the case of names included in the *D.N.B.* the sketches sometimes furnish additional details not given in the larger works. *A Concise Dictionary of Irish Biography* by J. S. Crone, gives very brief sketches of about 3000 Irishmen, both living and dead.

Several handbooks of German biography call for comment. The new edition of *Wer Ist's*, the first since 1922, is on the same general plan as earlier issues, but considerably increased in size, containing 15,000 biographies as against the 13,000 of the 1922 issue, with a list of 3,000 pseudonyms. Kürschner's *Deutschen Gelehrten Kalender* continues to grow in size; the third edition, 1928, contains 13,000 names as against 12,000 in the second edition and 6,000 in the first. Compared with the new *Wer Ist's* Kürschner is seen to be less full in biographic detail but fuller in bibliography, as it includes articles in periodicals as well as books whereas *Wer Ist's* records only the separately published works. A new *Überleitungs* volume of the *Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch* covers the years 1917-1920, thus finally bridging the gap between the old *Biographisches Jahrbuch* and the new annual series of 1921. Like the other volumes of the

Jahrbuch, it is in two main parts, a long necrology list containing brief sketches of nearly 1300 persons who died 1917-20 and a section of biographies which gives much fuller account, often with detailed bibliographies of 123 of these.

There have been two new "who's whos" in fields hitherto inadequately supplied with such reference books. The new Italian *Chi è* is the first general Italian "who's who" since the *Chi è* edited by Guido Biagi in 1908, although the field was partly covered by the second edition, 1922, of Rovito's *Letterati e Giornalisti Italiani Contemporanei*. The new *Chi è* includes some 2700 names and gives for each the ordinary type of "who's who" information with minor variations—*e.g.*, in the case of authors the appended bibliographies sometimes include articles about the writers as well as lists of their works, and biographical sketches of women treat the date of birth in an original way, giving day and month exactly but indicating the year by four dots! A few inaccuracies in dates of birth of men included have been pointed out, so the work may have to be used with caution on this point by catalogers who are looking up dates, though in other respects it promises to be a useful handbook in a field hitherto inadequately covered. For Near East notabilities there is a new work, *Ko je Ko*, which gives brief biographies of about 2000 Jugoslavians. The Far East is represented by a supplementary volume to the third edition of *Who's Who in China*, and by a new volume of *Who's Who in Hakushi in Great Japan* which gives biographies of 519 medical men holding doctor's degrees. For Jewish biography in various countries the new volume of Wininger's *Grosse Jüdische National-biographie*, covering the section D-Harden, should be noted.

As usual there are several Scandinavian titles to be recorded. The *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon*, in process of publication since 1918, reaches, in volume 8, the name Cederström, and new parts of the *Norsk Biografisk Leksikon* carry that work to Gange Rolv. Ehrencron-Müller's *Forfatterlexikon* has now reached the middle of the alphabet, as volume 5 nearly finishes the letter M. The *Uppsala Universitets Matrikel höstterminen* 1926 contains fairly full biographies with very detailed bibliographies which include analytics, articles in periodicals, etc., very freely.

For biography of special classes there are several new works or volumes. Colnaghi's *Dictionary of Florentine Painters* has already been noted in the section *Fine Arts*. The Thieme-Becker *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler* has completed two more volumes, carrying the alphabet through Krüger. Much analytical material for art and musical biography is indexed in the analytical index of the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries: Fine Arts Section*, already described. The *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, by Howard A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage, is a new edition of their *American Medical Biography*, 1920, including some 2049 sketches, of which 300 are said to be new. For British military biography there is a new volume of the *List of Officers of the Bengal Army*, 1758-1834, which carries that dictionary to the name Kyd. Contemporary Spanish American literary biography is represented by the *Indice de Escritores* by Esperanza Velazquez Bringas and Rafael Heliodoro Valle, which gives bibliographies and brief biographies of 252 authors, principally Mexican, South American and Central American, but including also some 22 Spanish writers.

Barker, George Fisher Russell. *The Record of Old Westminsters;* a biographical list of all those who are known to have been educated at Westminster school from the earliest times to 1927, compiled by G. F. Russell Barker . . . and Alan N. Stenning. In two volumes, with a supplement and appendices. . . . London: Chiswick press, 1928. 2 v. 25 cm. 25s.

Chi è? *Dizionario Degli Italiani d'Oggi*. Rome: A. F. Formiggini, 1928. 491 p. 20 cm. L45.

Crone, John S. *A Concise Dictionary of Irish Biography* . . . New York: Longmans, 1928. 270 p. 22 cm. $3.50.

Deutsches biographisches jahrbuch, hrsg. von Verbande der deutschen akademien. Uberleitungsband 2. 1917-1920. Berlin, Deutsche verlags-anstalt, 1928. 770 p. 24 cm.

Dictionary of American Biography, under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. Ed. by Allen Johnson. Vol. 1, Abbe-Barrymore. New York: Scribner, 1928. 660 p. 26 cm. To be completed in 20 v. $250. Sold in sets only.

Ehrencron-Müller, Holger. *Forfatterlexikon Omfattende Danmark, Norge og Island Indtil* 1814 . . . . v. 5, Kre-Mu. København: H. Aschehoug, 1927. 481 p. 24 cm. Kr. 15.

Hodson, V. C. P. *List of the Officers of the Bengal Army*, 1758-1834; alphabetically arranged and annotated with biographical and genealogical notices . . . pt. 2, Dacosta-Kyd. London: Constable, 1928. 630 p. 23 cm. 21s.

Kelly, Howard Atwood. *Dictionary of American Medical Biography;* lives of eminent physicians of the United States and Canada, from the earliest times, by Howard A. Kelly . . . and Walter L. Burrage . . . New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1928. 1364 p. 26 cm. $12.

Ko je ko u Jugoslaviji. Izdanje 2, 1928. Beograd. Jugoslovenskog godisnijaka, 1928. 24 cm.

Kürschners deutscher gelehrten-kalender, 1928-29, hrsg. von Gerhard Lüdtke. 3. ausg. . . . Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter [1928] 3072 col. 21 cm.

Magyar életrajzi lexikon: Szinnyei József Magyar írók élete és munkái kiegészitö sorozata, írja és szerkeszti dr. Gulyás Pál . . . v. 1[a], Anklé-Aranyossy. Budapest: Lantos, 1927. col. 513-640. 23 cm.

Norsk biografisk leksikon. Redaktion: Edv. Bull. Einar Jansen. . . hefte 16-18, F-Gange Rolv. Oslo: Aschehoug, 1927-1928. p. 1-352. 26 cm. Kr. 6.80 per hefte.

Sears, Minnie Earl. *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries: Biography Section*. 2d ed. rev. and enl.,

first supplement . . . New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 14 p. 25 cm. Free to subscribers to entire set of Standard catalog; to others 50 cts. (Standard catalog series.)

Svenskt biografiskt lexikon. Redaktionskomitté: J. A. Almquist . . . Redaktör: Bertil Boethius. bd. 7-8^{sv}, Bülow-Cederström. Stockholm: A. Bonnier [c1927] v. 7, 802 p. v. 8^{1}, p. 1-160. 26 cm. Kr. 6.50 per vol.

Thieme, Ulrich and Becker, Felix, eds. *Allgemeines lexikon der bildenden künstler von der antike bis zur Gegenwart, begründet* von Ulrich Thieme und Felix Becker. Unter Mitwirkung von etwa 400Fachgelehrten, bearb. und redigiert von H. Vollmer, B. C. Kreplin, J. Müller, L. Scheewe, H. Wolff, O. Kellner, hrsg. von Hans Vollmer. v. 20-21, Kaufmann-Krüger. Leipzig: Verlag von E. A. Seemann, 1927. 2 v. 27 cm. M.48 per vol.

Thomson, Theodore Radford. *A Catalogue of British Family Histories* . . . with an introduction by Lord Farrar . . . London: J. Murray [1928] 158 p. 19 cm. 7s. 6d.

Uppsala. Universitet. Uppsala universitets matrikel höstterminen 1926, av Thoralf Fries och Ernst von Döbeln. Uppsala, Almquist, 1927. 331 p. 26 cm. 15 kr.

Velazquez Bringas, Esperanza and Valle, Rafael Heliodoro. *Indice de Escritores.* Mexico: Herrero Hermanos sucesores [1928] 320 p. 19 cm.

Wer ist's? Biographien von rund 15,000 lebenden zeitgenossen . . . auflösung von ca. 3000 pseudonymen, begründet und hrsg. von Herrmann A. L. Degener. 9. ausg. . . . Berlin, Verlag Herrmann Degener, 1928. 1789 p. 20 cm.

Who's Who in America; a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. vol. 15, 1928-1929, ed. by A. N. Marquis . . . Chicago: A. N. Marquis Company, 1928. 2488 p. 23 cm. $8.50.

Who's Who in China . . . sup. to 3d ed. . . . Shanghai, China: Weekly Review [1928] 168 p. 24 cm. $1.50.

Who's Who in "Hakushi" in Great Japan; a biographical dictionary of representative scholars in various branches of learning and holders of the highest academic title "Hakushi"; ed. and English version by K. R. Iseki. vol. 4, Igaku Hakushi, pt. 3. Tokyo, Hattensha: 1928. 1255 p. 25 cm. Yen 20.

Wininger, S. *Grosse jüdische National-biographie Mit mehr als 8000 Lebens-beschreibungen namhafter jüdicher Männer und Frauen aller Zeiten und Länder.* Ein nachschlagewerk für das jüdische Volk und dessen freunde . . . v. 2, Dafiera-Harden. Cernauti, Buchdruckerei "Art" [1927] 635 p. 24 cm. $4.50 per vol.

Government Publications

Several new titles in this field call for comment. For American publications there is the *List of Publications of the Department of Agriculture . . . 1901-25,* which records departmental publications for a quarter century, continuing the *List by Titles,* 1840-1901, issued in 1902 as *Bulletin* 6 of the Division of the publications and duplicating that list only for the first half of 1901. The arrangement of the new list is by bureaus and offices, with subarrangement by series, and there is a table of contents but no general index of authors of subjects. Information given for each item listed includes, in general, its number in the series to which it belongs, title, author's name, date of publication and also date of revision if there has been a later issue. What promises to be a useful new record of publications of the various British dominions and colonies is *Overseas Official Publications* compiled and issued by the Library of the Royal Empire Society (formerly Royal Colonial Institute). This is a list of all overseas publications received by the Society, arranged by the dominion or colony issuing them, with sub-arrangement by department, bureau, etc. The information given for each entry includes office of issue, brief title paging, date and, frequently, price. For German documents an entirely new work is the *Monatliches Verzeichnis der Reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften,* issued by the Reichsministerium des Innern. This lists German official and semi-official publications in three lists: (1) national, (2) publications of the various German states, and (3) publications of cities having a population of more than 100,000. Full information, including price, is given for each item listed, and there are frequent contents notes which are indexed in the classified subject index appended to each number.

Germany. Reichsministerium des innern. *Monatliches Verzeichnis der Reichsdeutschenamtlichen Druckschriften* . . . jg. 1, heft 1-jan. 1928. Berlin: Reichs-und staatsverlag, 1928. 21 cm. M.32 per yr.

Royal Colonial Institute, London. Library. *Overseas Official Publications* . . . being a quarterly bulletin of official publications issued in the overseas British empire or relating thereto, ed. by the Librarian, Royal colonial institute. v. 1, no. 1, April, 1927. London: The Institute, 1927. 21 cm. 5s. per yr.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. *List of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture from January, 1901, to December, 1925, inclusive;* compiled by comparison with the originals by Mabel G. Hunt . . . Washington: Gvt. Print. Off., 1927. 182 p. 23 cm. 25 cts. (Miscellaneous publication, no. 9.)

Libraries

Among the library publications of the past year are several dealing with special collections. The 1928 issue of the *American Library Directory* is a supplementary volume, the main feature of which is an alphabetical subject index to special collections reported by American libraries which are listed in the 1927 directory. Other supplementary material includes a list of Latin American libraries and a subject index to library literature (book and periodical) of 1927. *The ASLIB Directory, a Guide to Sources of Specialized Information in Great Britain and Ireland,* is a record of special collections in British and Irish libraries showing in a detailed subject list the libraries possessing special material on a subject and in a location list arranged by places the names and addresses

of these libraries. A noteworthy addition to the group of good printed catalogs of libraries is the new supplementary volume of the *Catalogue of the London Library,* which records accessions for the years 1920-28. The bibliography of library science is represented by the *Internationale Bibliographie des Buch—und Bibliothekswesens,* which is a new series, with slightly changed title and separate form of issue, of the *Bibliographie des Bibliotheks und Buchswesens,* formerly published as a Beiheft of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.*

The American Library Directory, supplement 1928, comprising subject index to special collections in American libraries; lists of Latin American libraries and greater libraries overseas; subject index to library literature recorded in 1927, comp. under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1928. 211 p. 26 cm. $5.

The ASLIB Directory, a guide to sources of specialized information in Great Britain and Ireland, ed. by G. F. Barwick . . . introductions by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon . . . and Sir Ernest Rutherford. London: The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux and the Oxford University press, 1928. 425 p. 29 cm. 25s.

Internationale Bibliographie des Buch—und Bibliothekswesens mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bibliographie. neue Folge, Jährg. 1—, 1926—. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1928.

London Library. *Catalogue of the London Library,* St. James's Square. London: *Supplement,* 1920-1928. By C. T. Hagberg-Wright and C. J. Purnell. London: The Library, 1928. 1027 p. 28 cm. 70s.

Newcombe, Luxmoore. *The University and College Libraries of Great Britain and Ireland;* a guide to the materials available for the research student . . . London: Bumpus, 1927. 220 p. 22 cm. 10s. 6d.

Bibliography

Last year's survey noted as an event of first importance the appearance of the first numbers of Mr. Eames's continuation of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America.* During 1928 two more numbers (pts. 119-120) were issued, the second of which may be said to mark the first milestone of the new series as it completes volume 20, interrupted 36 years before in 1892. The volume runs through *Seba Smith* (the original "Major Jack Downing") with 16 pages (49 entries) devoted to that writer and his imitators. Interesting evidence of the knowledge and care with which this continuation is being edited is the re-entry under Seba Smith of three works previously entered under Charles Augustus Davis ("J. Downing, Major"), in volume 5, two of which the present editor of Sabin puts now under Seba Smith and the inclusion also of a full record of the Davis-Downing letters and other Downing titles by unknown authors. Reference librarians making constant use of Sabin will wish to make a cross reference from the earlier entries. Nos. 18,798-18,800, to the revised and much fuller entries under Seba Smith.

In general American bibliography of the present time, the most important new publication is, of course, the new third edition of the *United States Catalog,* which lists books in print Jan. 1, 1928. This is greatly enlarged over the last edition (1912) and records the impressive total of some 190,000 titles listed under author, subject and, frequently, title, in some 575,000 entries. The information given has been collected anew from recent catalogs and announcements of the various publishers and has not been transferred from earlier editions and lists, except for publications of the period July, 1924-December, 1927, entries for which have been transferred from the *Cumulative Book Index,* 1924-27. The *Catalog* includes books published in the regular book trade, privately printed books and publications of the smaller publishers, all regular importations of American publishers, books (in English) of Canadian publishers which are not published also in the United States, university, society and state publications, publications of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology and a small selected list of other government publications. State publications are included more freely than in the 1912 edition. In general the plan of the 1912 edition has been followed, with some changes and additions. L. C. card numbers are given as before, and, in the case of books listed in the *Book Review Digest,* the D. C. class number is given also with reference to the subject headings used in the *United States Catalog.* Paging is given less generally than in the 1912 edition, but illustrations more fully.

English bibliographical publications of the year include works of several types. For a general record of books in print there is the 1928 edition of the *Reference Catalogue of Current Literature,* compiled on the same plan as its predecessors and with an even larger index, which includes now an estimated total of 300,000 entries as against the estimated 200,000 in the 1924 edition. For books sold at auction there is a new cumulated index to *Book-Auction Records,* which indexes the 11 volumes for the period 1912-23. Several bibliographies of special periods or regions should be noted. An important new regional bibliography is the *Catalogue of the Gloucestershire Collection* of the Gloucester Public Library. This is a classed catalog which lists, in more than 15,000 entries, a collection of nearly 35,000 items, including a large amount of analysis of articles in periodical and other composite works. The section of individual biography alone contains 2000 entries, including books, pamphlets and periodical articles. Important for the bibliography of the 16th and

17th centuries is the *Catalogue of the McAlpin Collection of British History and Theology* in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. An interesting new catalog of the ephemeral material so often not recorded in general bibliographies is the *Catalogue of Pamphlets in the King, Thomson and Herald Collections* of the Aberdeen University Library. This covers mainly pamphlets of the 19th century, with some material from the 17th and 18th centuries, and includes some rare items.

In the class of foreign national bibliography the principal publications to be noted are new parts editions and new parts of standard sets in progress. The part of the *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis* covering the five-year period, 1921-25, has been completed by the issue of volume 11 which furnishes the L-Z section of the subject index. The final parts of the second supplement to the Italian *Catalogo Generale* have appeared, completing the author record for the ten years, 1911-20. The third (1926) issue of the *Catalogo dei Cataloghi del Libro Italiano* differs radically in arrangement from the earlier editions of 1922 and 1923. Instead of a collection of publishers' catalogs, it is now a classified subject list with two alphabetical indexes, one of authors and one of subjects. The information given in this classified list includes author, brief title, editor or translator, price and sometimes size, but omits entirely publishers' names. New parts of the *Sveriges Bibliografi intill år 1600*, by Isak Collijn, carry that record of early Swedish books twenty years farther, covering the period 1539-58. Scandinavian bibliography is further represented by a new number of Bruun's *Bibliotheca Danica*, which begins the author index to the main work, covering authors' names A-F. The 1901-10 volume of Petrik's *Bibliographia Hungarica*, which was interrupted by the war, is now being completed, and new parts issued in 1927-28 carry the alphabet nearly through the letter U. For the bibliography of Spain and Spanish America there is a new library catalog, *Spain and Spanish America in the Libraries of the University of California*, which is useful not only as a list of books in a special field, but also as a cataloger's aid for the correct entries and forms of Spanish names.

For early books or rare editions there are several titles to record. The third volume of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* describes 1339 items for the sections Ascher-Bernardus Claravallensis. An interesting and useful feature of this volume is the inclusion of a detailed statement, in German, French, English and Italian, of the rules by which the descriptions in the *Gesamtkatalog* have been prepared. *Carteret's La Trésor du Bibliophile Romantique et Moderne* has been completed by the issue of a third volume dealing with the illustrated books of the 19th century and a separate volume of indexes. The new edition of *Private Book Collectors in the United States* gives an up-to-date record by subjects of individuals who are collecting along special lines.

Aberdeen. University. Library. *Catalogue of Pamphlets in the King, the Thomson, and the Herald Collections.* Aberdeen: Rosemount press, 1927. 691 p. 23 cm. (Aberdeen university studies, no. 104.)

American Booktrade Directory, 1928, including lists of publishers, booksellers, organizations and periodicals. New York, R. R. Bowker Company, 1928. 381 p. 26 cm. $10.

Bern. Schweizerische Landesbibliothek. *Katalog der Schweizerischen Landesbibliothek Bern; Systematisches Verzeichnis der Schweizerischen Oder die Schweiz Betreffenden Veröffentlichungen*, 1901-1920. Personenkatalog. Bern: Verlag Hans Huber, 1928. 128 p. 25 cm.

Book Auction Records. Second general index to Book auction records for the years 1912-1923 (vol. X-XX) giving instant clues to the entire contents of these eleven volumes and incidentally to anonymous authors, autographs, bibliophiles, binders, bindings, distinguished owners, editors, fore-edge paintings, holograph manuscripts, illustrators, notable presses, pseudonyms, translators, etc. Comp. under the direction of the publishers and ed. by Kathleen L. Stevens. London: Stevens, 1928. 1467 p. 22 cm. 105s.

Brown, Zaidee. *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries;* a selected list of 2600 books with added lists of pamphlets, maps and pictures chosen with the help of educators and school librarians; ed. by Zaidee Brown, cataloged by Polly Fenton and Dorothy E. Cook . . . New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 2 pts. in. 1. 222, 346 p. 26 cm. $12; also service basis. (Standard catalog series.)

—— —— *Supplement*, 1926-27; containing 485 books and 425 pamphlets; ed. by Zaidee Brown, cataloged by Winnifred A. Chapman and Dorothy E. Cook. . . . New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 182 p. 26 cm. pa. price on application. (Standard catalog series.)

Bruun, Christian Walther. *Bibliotheca Danica. Systematisk Fortegnelse Over den Danske Litteratur fra 1482 til 1830, Efter Samlingerne i det Kongelige Bibliotek i Kφbenhavn.* Med supplementer fra Universitetsbiblioteket i Kφbenhavn og Karen brahes bibliotek i Odense. Udgivet af det Kongelige bibliotek. Registerbind ved Lauritz Nielsen . . . hefte I, Forfatterregister, A-Frederici. Kφbenhavn: Gyldendalske boghandel, 1927. p. 1-80. 29 cm. Kr. 4.90.

California. University. Library. *Spain and Spanish America in the Libraries of the University of California;* a *catalogue of books. v.* 1, *The general and departmental libraries.* Berkeley: California, 1928. 846 p. 27 cm.

Carteret, Léopold. *La Trésor du Bibliophile Romantique et Moderne*, 1801-1875 . . . *t. 3, Livres Illustrés du XIX^e Siècle et Tables Générales.* Ouvrages cités, illustrateurs et graveurs. Paris: L. Carteret, 1927-1928. v. 3 and index. 25 cm.

Clark, William Andrews, Jr. The library of William Andrews Clark, Jr. *Modern English literature*, collated and comp. by Robert Ernest Cowan and William Andrews Clark, Jr. . . . v. 3-4. San Francisco: Printed by J. H. Nash, 1927-1928. v. 3-4. 26 x 19 cm.

Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis; eine Zusammenstellung der im deutschen Buchhandel erschienenen

Bucher, Zeitschriften und Landkarten. Mit einem Stich—und Schlagwortregister und Anhang; Firmenänderungen. Bearb. von der Bibliographischen Abteilung des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig. bd. 11, Stich—und Schlagwortregister, 1921-1925, L—Z. Leipzig: Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler, 1927. 1527 p. 28 cm. M. 95.

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Reprints Available

Miss Mudge's "Some Reference Books of 1928" *has been reprinted complete in pamphlet form and can be supplied for a short time at the rate of* 25 *cts. a copy in small lots, or at* 20 *cts. for* 25 *copies or more.*

Professional Library Training

By Charles H. Compton

Assistant Librarian, St. Louis Public Library

In discussing professional library training we are discussing, in my opinion, one of the most important problems confronting American librarians, and in considering this question I propose to treat it in the broadest possible way, not, however, I hope, without giving some specific application. In other words, I propose to discuss the recruiting and selection of candidates for the profession, their education before they enter the profession, and their training after they have entered the profession and as they continue in it. Also, if I can, I want to apply some of these principles to the library situation in the State of Arkansas.

I wish to trace first very rapidly the development of library training. Perhaps I cannot do better than to quote from the statement in the second annual report of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship:

"In August, 1883, Mr. Dewey presented before the A. L. A. conference at Buffalo his preliminary plans for the school. The proposal met with criticism and opposition, for in some quarters the prejudice against formal training was strong. However, at the close of the discussion, the President was directed to appoint a committee to 'take into consideration during the year all projects and schemes for the education of librarians' and to report in detail at the next meeting. The committee kept in close touch with Mr. Dewey's plans, reporting progress to the Association at each succeeding conference, and in 1888, at the end of the first session, stated that the school had 'fully justified the opinion of those persons who favored its establishment.' Thus the value of education for librarianship began to be recognized, and within six years after the opening of the school at Columbia in 1887, three additional schools were established, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Drexel Institute School of Library Science, and the school at Armour Institute of Technology, which four years later became the University of Illinois Library School."

Here we have briefly an account of the beginnings of library school training, but before this the apprentice class was made use of in public library administration. First an assistant came on to a library staff and learned by doing with little, if any, instruction. When this method did not meet the need, an apprentice class was formed in which some instruction was given. The apprentice class not having been found to be adequate, the training class was substituted for it, with a longer course and more definite instruction; and following the training class we have the establishment of professional library schools.

In no case, however, can any one of these methods of instruction be said to have superseded another, for they all seem to be used at the present time.

What I believe you want from me today are some suggestions as to how a personnel may be secured which will be equal to the task of starting and building up an adequate and comprehensive library system throughout Arkansas. It is not a thing that may be done in a day, or a week, or a year. Perhaps it will take fifty years, and everything depends upon the men and women who lead in this movement, and upon the rank and file who follow their lead.

My first definite suggestion is that you have in your association a recruiting committee with college librarians on its membership. The function of this committee would be to encourage promising young men and women to enter library schools. I would not have you think that primarily I am interested in the number of recruits which you could gain for the profession. It is equally as important to keep out of the profession those who are unfit for it. When library school directors ask you to make recommendations for persons applying for admittance, you will be rendering the greatest service to the profession by giving your frank and considered opinion regarding the applicant's qualifications. It may be too ambitious, but, if you could induce some organization or a public-spirited individual to offer a scholarship in a library school for an Arkansas student, it would be a big step in the right direction. I am of the opinion that ultimately every State should have its own library school, but I am doubtful whether in Arkansas you are ready to think of that yet.

At the present time there is much emphasis being placed upon college education as a preliminary requirement for professional library training. I have no quarrel with this point of view. I am very glad that from year to year more college graduates are entering library schools, and that there is a much smaller pro-

* Paper read before the Arkansas Library Association at their annual meeting, November, 1928.

portion of non-college graduates entering the profession, but a college degree does not by any means fit one for library work, and we, who are now in the profession, should see to it that only college graduates, who would be at a premium in any profession, be admitted to the library profession. We certainly do not want the library field to be a dumping ground for weak college graduates who cannot make good in other professions. The Board of Education for Librarianship has laid down certain standards for library schools, listing them as advanced graduate library schools, graduate library schools, senior undergraduate library schools, and junior undergraduate library schools.

For the present at least I feel that it would be a great mistake for all library schools to raise their standards so that only college graduates would be accepted, because we have an increasing demand to meet and we are not able to secure sufficient college graduates to meet this demand. A college degree in my opinion means nothing in itself, except as a label. Of course, labels are valuable as marks of identification, but all labeled commodities that we buy are not good, and many that we buy without labels are good. Accordingly, we should choose with discrimination and select those persons with the qualifications inherently necessary to make good librarians. Shall I attempt to try to define these qualifications? The attempt is dangerous. Character analysis is a fad into which I do not care to delve. Yet in my own library that is what I am doing all the time, for I have charge of the personnel, and I know of no process more difficult or more interesting than to choose the right person for the right place and to fit the right person into the right place. First of all you must admit that we cannot expect all desirable qualities in any one person. The tragedy which I have seen enacted many times is the case of an assistant having many, even ninety per cent, of those qualities which go to make a good librarian, and yet a fatal ten per cent may damage irreparably her chances to become of any great value to the profession.

In spite of the danger which I have indicated, I am going to attempt to lay down three qualities of maximum importance to every librarian: First, enthusiasm tempered with tolerance; an enthusiasm for one's work, but a tolerance for those engaged in other departments of library work. This is as evident to you, perhaps, as to me, but I am appalled by the damage that is done from a lack of that sweet charity which librarians often fail to show each other.

The second quality is intelligence softened by understanding. A keen, cutting intellect is something to be admired. It needs to be softened by an understanding of one's fellow workmen and by an understanding of the public with which we work. There is among librarians too much intellectual snobbery. Certainly it has no place in our midst.

The last quality which I consider of prime importance is courage controlled by common sense. At times this courage should even border on recklessness, and you will need to go ahead almost blindly, not seeing your way, and yet you will need your common sense to tell you that you are really going ahead and not merely making useless motions. Does this seem to have any connection with library training? It should, I think, give us an objective, and, if we have an objective, definite plans will be worked out.

Personally I am a firm believer in library summer school training in preference to local apprentice classes, especially for the medium-sized or small library. I was greatly impressed with a plan which Mr. Louis J. Bailey carried out while he was librarian of the Gary, Ind., Public Library and later in the Flint, Mich., Public Library. Instead of having an apprentice class, he tried out applicants for positions in the library and ones that were promising he encouraged or induced to go to the summer school conducted by the Indiana Library Commission. Upon their return, according to the regular schedule of salaries adopted, they were paid ten dollars a month more than they had been receiving without training. The big advantage in this, as Mr. Bailey pointed out, was not that he was saved the trouble and work of instruction, but rather by going outside of Gary and by coming in contact with librarians from other libraries and with a number of different instructors, the assistant got even in six weeks a much broader and saner point of view than could possibly be obtained in a local apprentice class. If before entering a summer school an assistant can have preliminary library experience, it will be of decided advantage. A minimum of high school education would seem to be a necessary requirement for entrance to a summer library course.

Although we have a great deal of pure drudgery in library work, and there does not seem to be any escape from it either in a large or a small library, such drudgery as charging and discharging books and a multitude of other processes which are necessary but not interesting, yet for that very reason we need, as far as we can, to give to those engaged in library work such an understanding and appreciation as will keep in the background processes which in themselves are monotonous. Accordingly, I would suggest that, rather than trying to train your own assistants, you send them to library

summer schools, if they are not equipped or cannot afford to go for a full year to a regular library school. I would not advise you to attempt at the present time to organize such a course in your own State. We have found that in Missouri there is not sufficient demand to warrant our conducting such a summer school. Library summer sessions fairly available to you and accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship are those conducted at the State universities of Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana and Oklahoma, and Colorado Agricultural College. I have already referred to the Indiana Summer School now conducted by the Indiana State Library. There are others in regard to which you can easily obtain information through the A. L. A. It is probable that in time we will have regional training classes such as have been advocated by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, in regard to which there has been some discussion, but that is something to work out in the future, and I am here more concerned with your immediate needs.

Another need which is evident in every State is to make available at least elementary instruction in the care of school libraries. You may have done this already, but, if not, I think one of the first things for you to do would be to arrange for the publication, probably through your State Department of Education, of a manual for school libraries. I have here in my hand such a manual, published by the State Department of Education of Missouri. I am not showing this as a model, although I think it is a good piece of work. It does give the essentials which a teacher-librarian or a teacher to which the library is assigned would find of much help. You will find therein a score card laying down certain standards of service, of staffs, books and hours, which will be of assistance in raising standards. It also gives a list of books first to be purchased in a high school library. Such a manual, of course, meets only the simplest needs, and you should look forward, as we all should, to the adequate training of school librarians, certainly as adequate as for any other library field. In preparing such a manual you can find the recommendations of the A. L. A. concerning school library work summarized in three publications, (1) *Standards and curricula in school librarianship;* (2) *What constitutes effective school library service,* and (3) *A model high school library.* These should be of the greatest possible value to us all as a guide to a satisfactory development of school library work. The rapid development of school libraries has created a problem which demands none other but an immediate solution. It demands our most careful thought, and it especially demands a sympathetic and tolerant attitude between the members of the teaching and the library professions.

The library profession has as yet given little attention to continuing its learning after formal library training has been received. We only need to take a glance at the teaching profession to realize the contrast. Teachers are continually working at extension courses in summer schools, and even taking leaves of absence to gain higher degrees. I am not advocating that we follow exactly in their footsteps, but I do believe that librarians could to advantage organize both their professional and general reading instead of doing it in such a superficial, unorganized manner. I judge that this applies equally to library workers in large and small libraries. Some libraries, notably Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., are making definite efforts to systematize the reading of their staffs. In St. Louis we recently asked the members of the staff to hand in a list of twenty books read and enjoyed in the past year. On the whole the books read were creditable, and perhaps we should not expect more. However, it did not fail to attract my attention that I found no member of the staff who had read the books in even one of the *Reading With a Purpose* courses. In other words, *Reading With a Purpose* is good for our public, but not necessary for ourselves.

I am sure that persons coming into the profession without any training can improve themselves professionally, to a marked degree, by reading professional library literature systematically and with discrimination. The text-books on cataloguing, circulation and reference work, and book selection make it much easier at present than formerly for an assistant to secure for himself the main essentials in these subjects. Of course, the reading of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Libraries,* as well as the *Bulletin* and other A. L. A. publications, is essential to every trained or untrained assistant, presupposing that we librarians, too, read them.

Correspondence courses in library work are of such recent origin that it is pretty difficult to judge of their value. However, I am of the opinion that they have their place, and we shall see considerable development of these courses which are now being offered by the Columbia University School of Library Service. Such courses often enable one to strengthen the power of one's will when professional study on one's own initiative might fall by the wayside. The instruction given in correspondence courses is of practical help. In other professions and in business, as never before, the value of study and reading is being recognized, for which we as librarians are not slow to assume our due part of the credit.

A Visit to Cuban Libraries

By Ernest Kletsch

Curator of Union Catalogs, Library of Congress

To get away from the everyday grind in the library, I started out for a short vacation trip to Cuba. Never having been particularly interested in Pan-American libraries, and being pleasure bound and in need of recuperation I expected little or no professional results from this trip.

However, things turned out quite differently. Intimation of colleagues of international fame were given me by our mutual friend, Dr. Robertson, in the form of introductions to such lights as Dr. Fernando Ortis, Señor Trelles, the bibliographer of Cuba, and others.

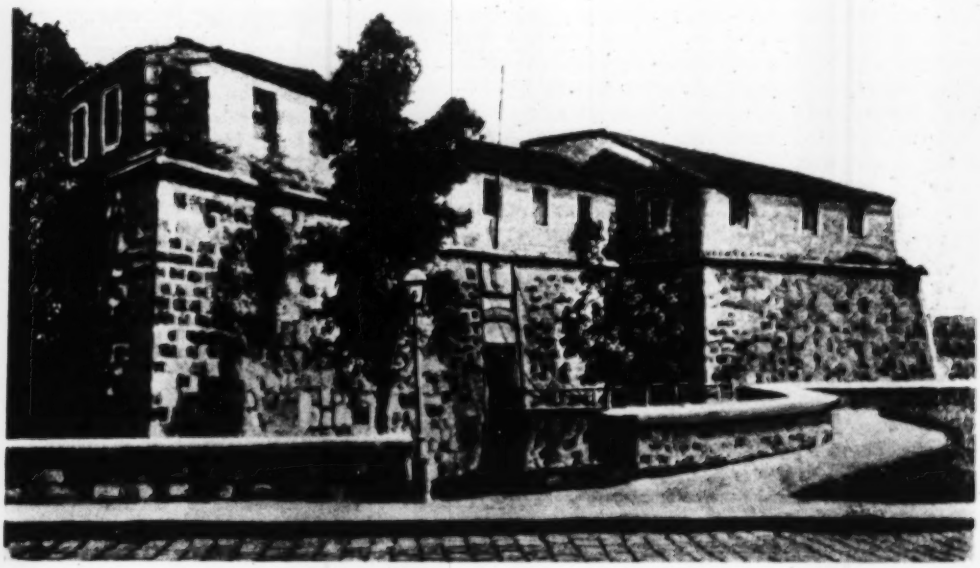
Obedient to my orders to leave all unnecessary things in West Palm Beach on our trip to Cuba, Mrs. Kletsch, inadvertently or with design, however, left these introductions, so that on arriving in Cuba there was little incentive and less prospect of falling into the habit of professional work.

The charm of Havana is too well known to need description. The regulation city sightseeing trips, country trips, Matanzas, plantations, cock fights—were all overshadowed by the most pleasant experiences in visiting several of the libraries in Havana.

During a stroll in the older part of Havana, in the quarter north of the Prado and bounded by the curving Malecon, I noted a number of interesting looking old structures, built of cocquina rock (the same material used in the construction of Morro Castle), weather-beaten, but defying the ravages of the tropics, so that the fury of the elements for several centuries has only added to their beauty, and in no way impaired their usefulness. On a very narrow street, looking into the beautiful patio through the grill work I noticed a library of no small size, housed in the very building which we were admiring.

Apropos, the little library of the "Colegio de Abogados" is manned by a typical librarian of the old school—gray, bald, short, emaciated, a shawl around his neck, little skull cap, spectacles, gray beard—a typical Gruetzner subject. I seemed to be transplanted to the Old Country thirty-five years back, when I made my first acquaintance with libraries! Any shortcomings in the way of appearance, however, were made up by the readiness not only to give information, but give in the fullest sense of the word.

This little library is a special library, rich in Spanish law, and is considered the best law library in the country. It has a printed catalog, but no shelf list or any other helpful card list.



La Fuerza Fort, built in 1540, *now the National Library of Cuba*

Upon inquiry I was informed that the librarian knew the location of the books and for the purpose of safety had checked the shelf number on a copy of the catalog which he keeps in his desk!

An ideal library, where I myself would like to sit when my own hair is gray, looking out on the patio and reminiscencing on the contrast of such "still life" to our hectic work of today.

Outstanding among my memories of visits to a number of libraries in Havana, and in direct contrast to the Abogados Library, is the visit to the Biblioteca Nacional. First, let me describe to you the physical make-up of the library. Within a few squares of the Malecon, the beautiful drive along the harbor front built by the late General Wood, there is located in a labyrinth of narrow streets, with sidewalks only three feet wide, a square building of cocquina rock, which since the founding of Havana, has been an artillery depot. The architecture, of course, purely Spanish, is suited naturally to the original purpose of housing a contingent of artillery. The rooms are large, barrack-like, totally unsuited for library purposes, but alive with history. The courtyard large, rectangular, with the shot tower still standing, the doors massive, hardwood four or five inches thick, studded with spikes and nails; tiled floors, high ceilings, and very much wrought iron grill work that would make an American home builder envious. In this structure is located the National Library of Cuba.

Not being armed with a letter of introduction to the librarian, I introduced myself to two señoritas in attendance in the reading room with the usual request to see the library. In due time I had the pleasure of meeting Señor Francisco de Paul Coronado, the librarian, in person.

The first impression on meeting Sr. Coronado was just the counterpart of the impression received on meeting our friend the librarian of the Abogados Library. Already in the fullness of years, Sr. Coronado is a most active man, of quick but precise movements, speaking slowly and distinctly, right to the point. It was a great pleasure to listen to him reciting some of the history of the building and of the library, and with great pride he displayed the treasures of the library, incunabula galore, miniatures, illuminated deeds relating to lands in the Western Hemisphere, abstracts of titles richly illuminated by the best Spanish artists; codices, coins and medals, maps and pictures; a veritable treasure house in which Sr. Coronado is performing the Herculean task of classifying and cataloging with only seven employees and an annual budget of $4,000 for the purchase of books, which at present is temporarily reduced to $1,000, owing to the financial condition of the country!

The days of wonders have not yet passed! I was as voluble as possible in congratulating Sr. Coronado on his work, when, looking me square in the eye with a little twinkle, he admitted that although all this took most of his time he wanted to tell me about his hobby and pet project. I could hardly believe a man in such circumstances could have another hobby or the time for one, but such is the case. An executive of great foresight, Sr. Coronado mentioned the lack of personnel for library work, and to overcome this he has made it his life task to organize along the most advanced lines plans for a national library school which will furnish the future librarians to Cuba. It is difficult to say which is the more important work, the library or the library school. The idea of the library school is quite in keeping with the educational movement in Cuba. There are schools everywhere (with 1500 additional appointments for 1929), and school seems to be a recreation rather than a duty for the children. Without doubt, this will be a great work when completed so that all future needs of Cuba for library workers will be met through the proposed library school. One would profit to observe the enthusiasm, the deep learning and the familiarity with the subject which Sr. Coronado displayed, and it is equally interesting to read his report on the national library contained in the *Revista de Instruccion Publica, Año* 1, *Oct.* 1925, *p.* 403, where he fully explains what conditions he found and how he arrived at his classification. In regard to his information relative to authors of library science school work in general, it is astonishing to hear him speak of our authorities with as much ease and understanding as many of our colleagues lack, for I doubt whether we could muster up at random an American librarian who would be equally well informed on matters Cuban or Pan-American as Sr. Coronado is on Amercian authorities.

Another excursion led me to the discovery of a statistical survey of libraries and things educational in Cuba, made by the Commission Nacional de Estadistica y Reformes Economicas. It is a survey of libraries, their activities, etc., and is the most recent thing in existence. True to style, it is a document with no less than 29 columns of statistical matter, much of which is of no interest whatsoever, but on the other hand, giving much essential information when digested. Another similar document is a résumé of newspapers and periodicals on the island with such details as number of employees, native or foreign, number of presses, etc., and a list of publications by city

and province. It is unfortunate that both documents seem to be for domestic or interdepartmental use only.

The prospect of spending a few days at leisure in Florida prompted me to undertake to make a digest of both documents, which, containing only the quintessence of the reports, might be of interest, as to classification, State, Province, Municipal, or Society, number of volumes, appropriations, readers, and in the case of periodicals and papers, their classification.

May not the forthcoming Pan-American conference to bibliographers be the medium of extending to such men as Sr. Coronado, and undoubtedly numerous others in our Pan-American Union, a helping hand, giving at least the moral support that is due such pioneers in modern library science, a science in which we rank high.

Library Ruts

By C. P. Baber

Librarian, Kellogg Library, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas

MANY years ago, while teaching a country school in western Kansas, I lodged with a family from Illinois. The man of the house never tired of relating his experiences with the roads of his native State. He said that in that heavy, black, Illinois soil the ruts became so deep that, if one allowed the wagon wheels to drop into them, there was no way under heaven to turn out. To try to do so would have broken the wheels. One simply had to *stay in the ruts and follow them.*

All of which, I am aware, has nothing to do with library ruts—which relate not to such gross material as Illinois soil, but to such abstract considerations as principles, methods and attitudes.

But, frankly, I sometimes wonder, as you and I plow around in the field of library work, whether we are plowing straight furrows and whether we are turning all of the soil. The crop of substantial results the soil produces must depend upon how thoroughly we tend the field. Are we sure, all of the time, that we know what this matter of library work is all about? I am by no means sure that I do. I have been unable to bring myself into accord with the conception that the library profession compasses the entire realm of books. Librarians have no monopoly on books. Books belong to every class and organization of people. Librarians should select their legitimate part of the field of books and farm that section intensively—rather than trying to scratch the whole field.

Misconceptions of whatever kind lead us into ruts, a few of which it is the purpose of this paper to discuss. The first I wish to mention is

Contentment with the Old

When I entered library work one of the first reactions I experienced was in response to the apparent sameness of things. I noticed with surprise that librarians' speeches and articles were nearly always on the same subjects, and that the subjects were treated in about the same way; that at library conventions and conferences the delegates threshed over and over the same topics and went out from those discussions to do things in the same old way—in order to come back in another year to the conference to again discuss the same things in the same way; an endless circle—in a rut. At first I blamed myself—thinking that I was too new in the library business to understand its real purposes; that I was too ignorant to be able to sense what librarians were "driving at"; and that the "kick" was in all probability there, but that I was simply unable to find it—for I knew well enough that I was not getting any thrill.

Finally it began to dawn upon me, as I continued longer in the profession, that in strict fairness to myself I really could not attribute the situation altogether to my own failure of appreciation, but that librarians often really do "carry on" in the same uninteresting, stereotyped fashion. Then out of the despair of my soul the cry arose, "In heaven's name is there nothing new in library work? Have we learned it all now and must our professional life be expended in simply pushing ourselves around the prescribed circle with no new inspirations to look forward to?"

As I try to look deeper and further into this matter, I find myself refusing to prostitute my intelligence to the ineptitude of any such conclusion. There are ways out. Some of them will be mentioned later on in this paper. It is even conceivable that we might once in a while do something entirely new, or do some old thing in a new way. The next rut to be suggested is that of the

Disproportionate Emphasis Upon Formal Routine

I believe there is scarcely any one factor so fatal to professional life and growth as

dead, monotonous, unchanging routine. It dries up all of the water springs of our calling and renders our efforts unfruitful in the higher levels. Routine there must be—mechanical routine, clerical routine. It is inevitable in ours as in other professions. But we do not need to make out of it a shrine before which we bow down and worship.

There is a vast amount of detail unavoidable in the operation of any library. Without a system of orderly routine no substantial results could be achieved. If there is any institution in which slipshodness of method can be tolerated, the library is not that place. The danger found lurking in the routine of the day is not *per se*, but consists rather in one's permitting it to obscure his vision of the inspirational objective which lies beyond all justifiable routine.

And, too, it is quite conceivable that certain of the routines we follow exist as a result of our slavery to conventionalized method. Some of our branches of routine might even be discarded to advantage if we only believed so—or at least greatly improved by revision—but for our fear that we might do something in a way that would be different from the conventional custom.

Why should it be a crime to *change* something? Even a little iconoclasm in some instances might leaven the lump in a not altogether unwholesome fashion. Everything in the nature of fresh stimuli and creative imagination should be continuously brought to bear upon the operations of a library in order to relieve the routine of its drab elements. The next rut I wish to mention is that of

Waiting for the People to Come to Us

In not a few places even yet a remnant of the old conception still lingers that the library is a high and holy shrine to which people should deem it an honored privilege to make pilgrimages; that it is an institution of too great dignity to come down and solicit patronage from the sordid masses. Let the people come up to its courts and bow down!

Those librarians whose conception I have just described rub their hands together in their smug complacency and say, "My! haven't we a nice library?" When will we ever cut the last cable that moors us to the thought of the library as a thing in itself to be worshipped, a glorified throne sustained by the grandeur of its early traditions, a creature of special privilege to which it is, of course, expected that the crude world should defer?

The library as an institution has an honored history. It has cultural traditions of a high order. These things are true. But it is equally true that the library does not inherit any divine right. It must vindicate by its actual accomplishments its right to exist, as surely as must any other institution intended for the uplift of humanity. It must stand, if at all, upon its own merit, *now*, and not upon any favored recognition of the past. There is no reason why the people at large should pay any particular deference to librarians. The world owes no homage to the library—unless the library is proving to be the salt of the earth and is functioning successfully in a vital service to mankind.

Certain groups of us are surfeited on books and reading materials. On Saturday, when I leave my office, I carry home over the week-end an arm-load of the latest new books and magazines. We skim a little of the richest cream from them, then cast them aside—or leaf through them hurriedly, unable to settle down in solid comfort to any one of them. We have too much of a good thing. Our appetite is sated. These materials are so commonplace with me and with my family that we can have but a feeble appreciation of the rare privilege that is ours.

But not so with all. Out on a little Kansas farm far removed from any library, my sister's children are growing up. A book that my boy would read indifferently, with little relish, is thankfully and eagerly seized upon by these children in their mental hunger.

There are few joys in life equal to that of placing a good book where it is eagerly wanted, where it will be deeply appreciated, where it will satisfy the craving in some growing soul.

If we would turn out of this rut let us go out into the byways and hedges with our library service; take the library out into the great, active world, making it a practical part of the world's life, instead of sheltering ourselves within its walls, congratulating ourselves upon our superior advantages and looking with a mildly patronizing pity upon those who live out in the remote places. The mightiest challenge confronting the librarians of today is the carrying of library service to those who live out on the rim. The county library offers one of the best ways of reaching the last man, woman and child. In setting about such a task, however, heaven forbid that we should assume a missionary spirit or a patronizing air! These people on the outposts are no more heathen than we are. Nor are they more unintelligent than we. Our attitude should be not the pushing of our wares upon them but the quiet, modest placing of library materials within their easy reach, along with a tactful encouragement of their use.

This worthwhile extension work can be done by both the large and the small library. All may have a hand in it. There are plenty of

needy fields within our reach to keep us all busy. The important library is not the one with the greatest number or variety of volumes on its shelves, nor the largest budget nor the largest staff, but the one that gets its literature into the lives of the people. Again, the important library is not the one that gets the largest number of books into the hands of the largest number of people. Unfortunately, the swelling of the circulation statistics is the criterion by which too many boards of trustees judge the success of the library's service. This attitude very commonly inclines the librarian to feel that the larger the totals on his statistical report the greater the achievements of his library. This is a serious error, indeed, and I shall refer to it as the rut of

Emphasizing Quantity Rather Than Quality Service.

". . . To bring together the right book and the right person—at any cost . . ." is the move which Mr. Carl B. Roden, in his recently circulated printed leaflet, calls "The next step in library administration." I like the idea. I think it is an unusually forward-looking one. I believe we will make headway in climbing out of this rut of undue emphasis upon *quantity* when we come to see that the habit of trying to grab every book that comes along gets us nowhere in the development of our own personal culture. By such a method we only skim the surface and absorb nothing of the content.

I would rather see the right person stay with the right book until he digests it and makes its contents a part of himself, until he catches the author's vision and imbibes the author's spirit, even if it is the only book he reads that year, than to hear him vainly and glibly utter the titles of a hundred books he has superficially glimpsed in the same length of time. In which of these two instances would this man have received the deeper culture from his reading?

Now, while I am in heartiest accord with this idea of getting the right book and the right person together, I am not unmindful of the danger involved in the project if librarians are not exceedingly tactful and diplomatic in their method of procedure. Certainly intelligent guidance, when sought by patrons, can not be out of place on the part of librarians—but we will do well to remind ourselves of our tendency toward dictatorship in this respect. And the American layman resents dictation in matters literary. So do you. So do I.

I can conceive of no despotic edict against which my spirit rebels with greater vigor than the mandates of a literary hierarchy. To have the literary standards I have set up for my own tastes impugned by some self-constituted committee of highbrows fills me with the passion of Patrick Henry. I am as jealous of safeguarding this principle of literary liberty as I am zealous in my belief in religious and political freedom.

I have tried to like particular books because certain would-be literary authorities have decreed that unless I do relish them my literary taste is crude. I must like that type of book or be in poor standing with the literary intelligentsia. If I cannot honestly detect anything worthy or helpful or wholesome or inspirational in fiction of a certain type, I must imagine that I do and inveigle myself into finally believing that I do—for have not the élite of the literary world pronounced that this is good, that genius blossoms in those pages?

So I must profess delight in the latest fiction—the fiction that the literary aristocracy has designated as outstanding—wade through its sewers of the sordid, the morbid, the salacious, the risqué, and, having submitted the lower qualities of my nature to its weirdly alluring spell, come forth acclaiming its unique literary excellence.

A question that has long been in my mind as a librarian is, "Why does a novel have to be filthy before it is called great?" Why does the fact that a work of fiction is clean and wholesome usually automatically relegate it to literary oblivion?

Is it not true that we as individual librarians should assert our prerogative as citizens of a free republic and do a little judging of our own in this matter of what is good literature—even though our opinion may not coincide with that of the self-appointed literati in authority over us? Or should we go on, as now, subordinating our own innate intelligence and common sense and conscience to the whimsical, artificial standards of an erratic few who are sure that wisdom will die with them.

I believe we should make it our business to do what we can to offset the influence of the initiated clique who are seeking to hoodwink the masses into believing that the prescribed brand of literature is the only kind that counts for much.

Earlier in this paper I have discussed the wisdom of making the library mix in with the common life of the people and of causing it to become an integral part of the workaday world. If such a fortunate state of affairs is to be brought about it will mean that the personal attitude and spirit of many librarians will need to be brought into harmony with, and on a level with that of the common people—and for that matter I consider it a distinct compliment to any human to have it said of him that his outlooks, his sentiments and his sympathies make him one of the common people. In this

connection there seems to be another rut into which librarians are prone to fall, and which might well be termed a

Superiority Complex

I firmly believe that the Pharisee of Holy Writ left a very definite hint to librarians when he lifted his head and prayed, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men." Our respectability is too smug. We are afflicted with a disease I once read of called "Intellectual Sniffishness." We often put ourselves into a category of snobbishness.

We brand ourselves the cultured four hundred, the intelligentsia. To make certain that others may be able to distinguish us from the unlearned proletariat we become academic in our bearing and pedantic in our habits of speech. We incase our writings in a crust of intellectual pretense. They are full of high-sounding phrases used not for clarity but for effect. We make frequent allusions to little known characters in literature or practically unknown episodes in legend or story—and we do this in such a casual manner as to betray an impression of utmost familiarity, when in reality there is only a hazy idea.

Now, it would be a most wholesome thing, indeed, for us to pause long enough to calmly face the fact that wisdom and culture will not die with *us*. This apple-cart of tradition might as well be upset first as last. We need disillusionment. We do not know any more than anybody else. Why not admit it? Is anything to be gained by applying to ourselves a coat of hypocritical varnish?

Living as we are, in an age when academic caste is all too prevalent, and when throughout our educational circles there is much worship at the shrine of the academic degree, there is great need that we, as librarians, cast off our cold reserve, our artificial veneer, and let the rugged bronze of a genuine sincerity, a warm friendliness, and a sympathetic interest stand out in our nature. Thus equipped, and with a solid culture, a broad knowledge, a contagious enthusiasm and an inspired vision let us go about our task—the true and life-long education of every man, woman and child who comes within the range of our possible service.

The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

Librarian, Northwestern University

VIII—*The Vatican Library*

ON December 20, 1928, the Pope celebrated the beginning of his jubilee year by inaugurating the new wing of the Vatican Library. He examined the new entrance from the courtyard of the Belvedere, mounted the new staircase, went through the new stacks installed by Snead & Company of Jersey City, inspected the new equipment, the new reading room, the Library of Congress depository catalog and noted the progress of the reclassification and recataloging of the Library begun the previous year.

Two years ago the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had become interested in the modernization of the Vatican Library. Monsignor Eugene Tisserant, in charge of the Oriental manuscripts, had visited the United States in 1927, attended the A. L. A. Conference at Toronto and consulted with American library specialists in classification and cataloging. Upon his return to Rome he reported to the Pope and a plan was worked out by which four American librarians (Dr. W. W. Bishop, Mr. Charles Martel, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson and Mr. W. M. Randall) should go to the Vatican Library for the spring months of 1928 and four of the Vatican Library staff (Messrs. Benedetti, Scalia, Bruni and Giordani) should come to the United States, where they worked at the Library of Congess, Columbia University and the University of Michigan.

At the West Baden meeting of the A. L. A., Dr. Bishop gave two talks on the recataloging of the Vatican, printed in the *Papers and Proceedings*, 1928, pp. 355-360, 408-412. An article by Monsignor Benedetti on the Vatican Library was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL 1928, pp. 385-389, and Signor Giordani has just printed in *The Commonweal*, Feb. 13, 1929, an article on "Modernizing the Vatican Library." In an informal talk before the Chicago Library Club, Mr. Hanson recently gave his impressions of the work of reclassifying and recataloging the Vatican Library.

The present article is concerned with the history of the Vatican Library and the formation of its collections, and may be of interest at this time to such librarians as are thinking of going to Rome to attend the International Library Congress.

During the Middle Ages the most important collections of books were found in monasteries and churches or in the private libraries of

Pope Pius XI as Prefect of the Vatican Library

churchmen. The richest of these libraries is the one belonging to the Vatican at Rome. While the early popes made numerous attempts to gather the literary remains of their own and previous generations, their efforts were defeated by the wars and political disturbances which characterized the Middle Ages. At the end of the thirteenth century there were but few traces of the manuscripts gathered by the earlier popes.

The secular princes, the bishops, the clericals and the middle classes in easy circumstances collected books for their instruction or entertainment, but when they died they all left these books to convents or churches. Bequests of books left by bishops are particularly numerous. Few kings had such opportunities for collecting books as had the popes. The popes left the papal library almost intact to their successors, while kings, like Charles V, usually divided their libraries among their children with the result that the books generally ended in dispersion. When authors multiplied and books became more common, the care of a library ceased to be exclusively the function of ecclesiastics and became secularized.

During the temporary sojourn at Avignon in the fourteenth century the popes devoted themselves to the collection of books. John XXII (1316-1334) not only bought manuscripts but had them copied at Avignon. Manuscripts were very frequently given to the popes, and through the exercise of the *Jus Spolii* the church fell heir to the possessions of the prelates. During the reign of Clement VI (1342-1352) the papal library achieved great distinction; the administration of the library was in the hands of the Sacristan of the Apostolic Palaces. The books themselves were located in the "Tower of the Angels," erected by Benedict XII. In certain classes, for example, juridical literature, the papal library at Avignon surpassed even that of the Sorbonne. So many were the depredations made on the papal library that there were scarcely any books taken back to Rome when the popes returned after the Council of Constance. The Borghese family had secured many of the Avignon manuscripts, and these did not get back to their companion volumes in the Vatican until Leo XIII purchased the Borghese library.

The Avignon popes were preoccupied with the Holy Land; up to the time of Urban V, there is not one who does not think or talk of the crusades. The books which kindled the pious enthusiasm of the princes and the people pictured the holy places made desolate by the infidels. Heretical works were not excluded from the library of Urban V; in order to combat their pernicious doctrines it was necessary above all to know them.

The library of the popes at Avignon was freely open to those who had need of consulting it. "I have need of a copy of Pliny," wrote Petrarch in 1352 to the Prior, "to put the last touches to some verses which I have promised you; I have left mine at Verona. There is no one but the Pope who has a copy here; he is always sick; I wait until he is recovered to ask it of him." Petrarch had but little interest in the majority of books in the papal library, though he had been asked to arrange the Ciceronian manuscripts in it. The futilities of the mediaeval works which delighted the cultivated men of Avignon, glanced at one morning by Petrarch, were enough, says he, to take the taste out of all his other reading for the day. The legal treaties and the ponderous tomes of the church fathers excited no covetousness in the mind of the humanist.

Innocent VI spent very little money for books; the library transmitted by his predecessors was provided with all essential works, as the catalog of Urban V shows. The intellectual interests were then less fluctuating than in our day. At the Court of France the translations of classical authors were multiplied under the inspiration of princes, but similar works had no *raison d'être* at the

Apostolic Court where everybody understood Latin. The library of Urban V did not contain more than five or six little French books, and these of no great interest. The Italian language, which already counted masterpieces in poetry, eloquence and history, was absolutely unrepresented. The Latin treatises of Petrarch, being too full of pagan remembrances and worldly graces, did not get into the Palace of Avignon until very late. The library always was primarily an ecclesiastical library. It had grown by the acquisition of libraries of convents, colleges, churches, and bishops. That it was not so well provided with classical authors as a library established especially for students, like that of the Sorbonne, is not surprising. Translations into the popular tongues, French and Provençal romances in prose or in verse, *chansons de gestes*, were hardly expected to be found there. The physical sciences were sacrificed to the metaphysical. The number of Arabic treatises on astronomy and meteorology were very few compared with those which ornamented the library of Charles V. The latter, on the other hand, had but few legal works, only the principal sources of Roman and canon law.

Manuscript Room in the Vatican Library

Return to Rome

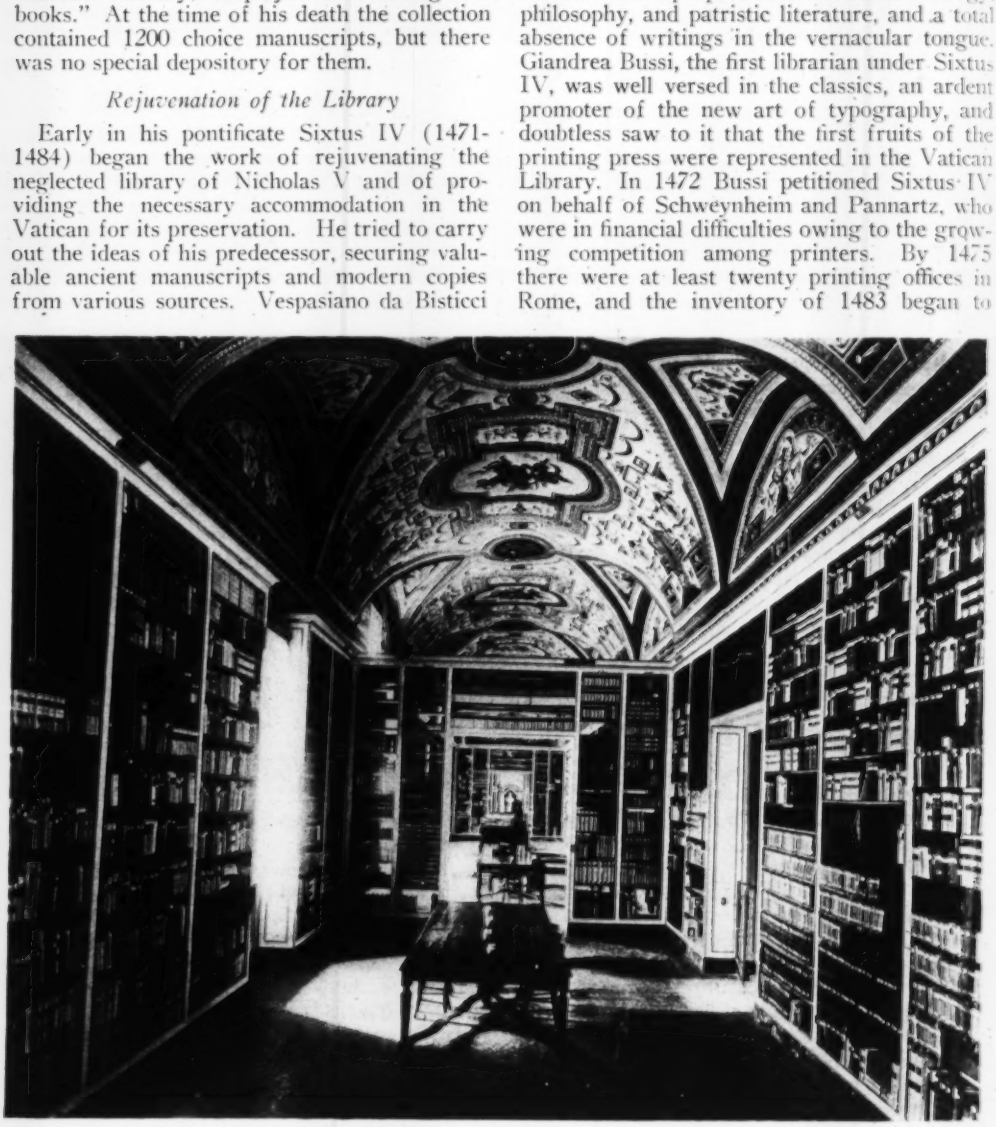
After the return to Rome the collection of books was continued by Martin V (1417 - 1431) and Eugene IV (1431-1447), but the books which these popes collected were for the private use of themselves and the Curia. Nicholas V (1447-1455) conceived the idea of making out of the papal library a great public institution. The library was to be the crowning glory of the Vatican. Nicholas was most untiring in building it up. He set a splendid example by giving the 340 manuscripts which had been bequeathed to him by Eugene IV, and he increased the collection by employing copyists at stated salaries. He sent men to Germany, England, and Greece in the search for rare treasures. When Constantinople fell, some of the treasures of the Imperial Library were acquired by papal agents, and the Pope invited the exiled Byzantine scholars to Rome, where he commissioned them to translate Greek classics into Latin for the papal library, and so to make available the substance of his literary finds. The old saying, *Graecum est, non legitur* still held good. Macaulay pays tribute to Nicholas for introducing to Western Europe the work of Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon and Polybius. On the basis of a rumor that there was a very fine copy of Livy in Denmark or Norway, he sent Alberto Enoche, of Ascoli, with letters of introduction in the hope of securing it. Though this particular trip did not bring in very much, there were agents in Greece and Turkey who were successful in securing new manuscripts. These finds were at once turned over to translators and copyists, a group of whom the Pope took with him to Fabriano when in 1450 he was obliged to leave Rome on account of the prevalence of the plague.

Nicholas V promised a reward of 5000 ducats for the Gospel of St. Matthew in the original tongue. He commissioned Gianozzo Manetti to translate the whole Bible from Greek and Hebrew into Latin, a plan which was never fully carried out as originally contemplated. The interest of Nicholas in ecclesiastical literature was further shown by his ordering translations of various writings of the Church Fathers. "Had Nicholas V been able to carry out his intentions," says Vespasiano da Bisticci, a Roman bookseller of Florentine origin, "the library founded by him at St. Peter's for the whole Court would have been a really marvelous creation." Nicholas, being himself a calligraphist, was exacting as to the execution of all copies and bindings of manu-

scripts. Most of the copies he had made were on parchment and were bound in crimson with silver clasps. "It was his greatest joy to walk about his library," says Voigt, "arranging the books and glancing through their pages, admiring the handsome bindings and taking pleasure in contemplating his own arms stamped on those that had been dedicated to him, and dwelling in thought on the gratitude that future generations of scholars would entertain toward their benefactor. Thus he is to be seen depicted in one of the halls of the Vatican Library, employed in settling his books." At the time of his death the collection contained 1200 choice manuscripts, but there was no special depository for them.

Rejuvenation of the Library

Early in his pontificate Sixtus IV (1471-1484) began the work of rejuvenating the neglected library of Nicholas V and of providing the necessary accommodation in the Vatican for its preservation. He tried to carry out the ideas of his predecessor, securing valuable ancient manuscripts and modern copies from various sources. Vespasiano da Bisticci refers to the Pope's love of collecting as the beginning of a new epoch from which he dates later events, although as a Florentine he is not otherwise favorably disposed towards this pope. As evidence of his success as a collector it is shown by the inventories of the library that between 1475 and 1484 a thousand manuscripts were added, bringing the total up to more than 3500, or three times the number that appear in the inventory made under Nicholas V twenty years before. The accessions under Sixtus IV show a decided increase in the proportion of works in theology, philosophy, and patristic literature, and a total absence of writings in the vernacular tongue. Giandrea Bussi, the first librarian under Sixtus IV, was well versed in the classics, an ardent promoter of the new art of typography, and doubtless saw to it that the first fruits of the printing press were represented in the Vatican Library. In 1472 Bussi petitioned Sixtus IV on behalf of Schweynheim and Pannartz, who were in financial difficulties owing to the growing competition among printers. By 1475 there were at least twenty printing offices in Rome, and the inventory of 1483 began to



Reference Room in the Vatican Library

distinguish between printed books and manuscripts. When, after Bussi's death, Bartolomeo Platina became librarian, a regular income was assured the library by the Pope and steps were taken for the recovery of books which had been borrowed and not returned. Platina's salary was 120 ducats a year, and he had three assistants and a bookbinder, each of whom received 12 ducats a year. "The appointment of Platina," says Pastor, "the employment of subordinate officials, and the assignment of a regular income were the first steps towards the reorganization of this noble institution, which soon acquired a world-wide reputation." In the introduction to a papal bull of July 1, 1477, regarding the revenues of the library and the salaries of the custodians, Sixtus IV says that the objects of this institution are the exaltation of the Church militant, the spread of the Catholic faith, and the advancement of learning.

Sixtus IV decided to house the library in the Vatican Palace. During his occupancy of the papal throne, 770 Greek and 1757 Latin manuscripts were bought. The library then became known as the Palatine Library and later as the Vatican Library.

Albertini (1505) writes of "that glorious Library, built by Sixtus IV, with his portrait exquisitely painted and the epigram beneath. There are also paintings of the Doctors, with other verses, which I give in my collection of epigrams. Besides this Library is another, called the Greek one, also built by Sixtus, together with the chamber of the Custodians. There is, moreover, a third very beautiful library also erected by Sixtus IV, in which are the codices adorned with gold, silver, and silk bindings. I saw Virgil's works in the hall, written in capital letters, beside geometrical, astronomical, and other instruments connected with the liberal arts, which are also decorated with gold, silver, and paintings." In the main hall of the library there was a large glass window containing the arms of the Rovere family. The manuscripts were secured to long tables by small chains, as in the Laurentian in Florence. Some of this early furniture is still preserved. The manuscripts were occasionally loaned to such prominent individuals as the Pope himself, Cardinal Giuliano, numerous bishops and prelates; but the frequent failure to return books was the cause of a new rule being established in 1480, requiring a deposit of pledges for books borrowed.

The books were originally housed in the dark and damp rooms on the ground floor of the Court of the Papagallo. The two large halls were ornamented by Domenico and David Ghirlandaio, and the remaining two rooms of the suite contained frescoes by Melozzo da Forli and Antoniazzo. Traces of these paintings can still be seen, although the mosaic floor and stained glass windows by German artists have entirely disappeared. The four halls of the time of Sixtus IV were enlarged by Julius II (1503-1513) in order to make room for the numerous new accessions.

Under Julius II, and still more so in Leo X's time, the too generous lending of manuscripts was cut down. There were, of course, exceptions, as in the case of Cardinal Ximenes, to whom Leo X ordered sent the Greek manuscripts which he needed in the completion of the famous Complutensian Polygot. The Pope ordered that these be sent, even if they had to be secured with chains of iron.

(To be continued.)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1929

Editorial Forum

GRATIFYING indeed is it to have in the White House a man who knows and loves libraries and with him as first lady of the land a fellow-graduate of Leland Stanford University. Mr. Hoover's life-work as an engineer has been built upon education, that of books in college and that of experience as well as books in after life. His service on the library committee of his university has doubtless impressed him with the thought that the library is the heart of the university, and he will as President naturally be in full sympathy with the development through which the Library of Congress has become the heart of the library world. He has been a liberal donor to the university, especially in making it the home of the remarkable collection of war material which he began in 1918, and which has become probably the major World War library in any country. Dr. Van Patten as Librarian of Stanford University has naturally come into close relation with him, and his paper in this issue will be greatly appreciated, while the bust by Mrs. Farnam, which is here pictured, is an interesting feature of the new library at Louvain for which Mr. Hoover has done so much. His own love for books is shown in his personal library, and his world-wide experiences give him touch with all welfare work with which our American library system is so closely interrelated. It is heartening to all good causes to have such a man as first citizen of the land, and it remains only for some future generation to elect an actual librarian as President!

* * *

LIBRARIES with files of the British Calendar of State Papers may, if attention has not hitherto been called to the set, do well to look at the volume relating to America and the West Indies, Series 1675/6, Addenda 1574/1674. Last summer it was discovered that the volume in the New York Public Library was in need of binding; closer examination showed that portions of the volume were printed on such poor paper that binding was useless, not to say impossible. Samples of paper from four parts of the books were tested and it was found that no rag was present in any of the samples. Samples from pages 1-128 and 213-272 were in a very advanced stage of deterioration, and contained much ground wood. Samples from pages 129-208 or from page 273 to the end gave evidence of no ground wood and were apparently made of coniferous chemical wood pulp and esparto. When inquiry was made of the state of the file in the British Museum, it was learned that this volume there, even though spared the harmful effects of American climate and American overheated buildings, was in bad condition. Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, Keeper of the Printed Books, reported that the matter had been called to the attention of the Public Record Office. It appears that the trouble can be traced to a large consignment of bad paper received by the Government in the early nineties, and it is understood that the authorities in the Public Record Office have urged the desirability of reprinting the ground wood sheets so that the volumes that contained them originally may be rebound with some certainty of preservation. In view of the historical importance of these records, it may be well for American libraries to examine their files of this Calendar, and if the same deficiency in paper is found to support the representations which, it is understood, have been put forward by A. E. Stamp on behalf of the Public Record Office, London. H. M. L.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Germany has officially no national library, except so far as the Deutsche Bucherei at Leipzig performs that function in collecting books currently published in the German language wherever published, the Prussian State Library has really done that work for the whole country. Dr. Krüss, its head, is indeed a worthy national librarian, and takes rank in international relations with Herbert Putnam, Sir Frederick Kenyon and M. Roland-Marcel. He has, in fact, an international as well as national mind, and at both the A. L. A. and the British semi-centenary celebrations he impressed all with his large ability and his generous scope of affairs. With these four men, and in addition Dr. Collijn of the Swedish National Library and their other colleagues, the International Committee, formally organized at Edinburgh which provided for the international meeting at Rome, is worthily initiating the great international work of future years.

LONGEVITY in library service can fairly be emphasized in comparison with that in other callings. The veteran C. Alexander Nelson, completing his ninetieth year on April 14th next, has, from boyhood through manhood, more than seventy years of actual relationship with libraries to his credit. Charles Evans, one of the survivors from the 1876 Conference, still hard at work, has just published the tenth volume of his chronological catalog of American publications. William E. Foster, another survivor from 1876, celebrated the year before last the semi-centenary of both the Providence Public Library and of his librarianship therein. Melvil Dewey, though busier in another field, still continues his interest in libraries, and his colleague on the LIBRARY JOURNAL still continues at his work. The New Bedford Public Library has had in seventy-five years but two librarians, and George H. Tripp, who is just as old as the library, has passed twenty-seven years in its service. Herbert Putnam, who began his library career in Minneapolis forty-five years ago, completes on April 5th next his thirtieth year as Librarian of Congress and has probably given the most valuable service that any one man has ever contributed within the library field. The past year has seen the retirement after a like period of Clement W. Andrews from John Crerar Library and of William C. Lane from Harvard. George E. Wire, who began library work in 1885, has retired after thirty years' service at the Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library. Worthington C. Ford, for thirty years in bibliographical work, retires in July from his twenty years' service as editor for the Massachusetts Historical Society, and George Maurice Abbot, for forty years Treasurer of the Library Company, resigned November 1st, 1927, and was made Emeritus, and continues as Librarian. But as we all grow old, many pass over to the majority. Of the first five hundred accessioned in the A. L. A. only twenty-two persons remain with us, an earlier reckoning having been enlarged on a recount, though sixteen institutional memberships count from the same period, while in the second five hundred accessioned, forty-three are found on a recount of the present membership list of the A. L. A. besides four institutional memberships.

* * *

THE amendment of the censorship law proposed by the Massachusetts Library Club was given a legislative hearing on February 6, and the fate of the bill now rests with the legal affairs committee and the legislature. Many librarians, book dealers, educators, clergymen, editors of religious journals and other citizens were present or sent letters urging passage. The opposition was represented almost entirely by the president of the New England Watch and Ward Society who, though sympathizing with the purpose of the bill, feared that its enactment would render the work of the Society more difficult.

Whatever the outcome, the librarians of the State may feel that in bringing the matter so strongly to public attention they have rendered a genuine service. Organizations are sometimes criticized for interfering in legislative affairs with which, as a group, they have no immediate concern. But censorship directly affects librarians, and it appeared evident that their personal knowledge of the situation and their freedom from any selfish interest carried weight with the legislators. H. C. W.

* * *

THERE is difference of opinion, we are informed in the daily press, regarding the best site for the proposed new building of the Indiana State Library. "It is understood," we are told, "that the matter will be laid soon before Governor-elect Harry G. Leslie." Of course, the selection of the place where a library will be of the greatest service to its users should be decided by experts. It must be that the governor-elect is credited with special knowledge and experience in the matter. It would be interesting to know just where he obtained it. By the way, has Indiana a state library board and a state librarian—and where do they come in?—A. E. B.

* * *

THE Italian Government is showing not only great interest but most generous liberality in provision for the Rome Conference. The fifteen American delegates specially invited by the Government of Italy will be taken care of throughout the conference at government expense, and the heartiest welcome will be given to other delegates from America. Possibly there has been some question among librarians as to whether there may be political embarrassments in the way of travel in Italy, and perhaps the government has this in mind in broadening its hospitality to the remarkable extent which the plans indicate. The offer of reductions both in transportation and entertainment costs throughout the state for library visitors is not limited as to numbers, and doubtless the facilities thus at the disposal of visiting librarians from this country will be widely appreciated.

Library Chat

Contributions Welcome

After we had completed answering the hundreds of questions in the "Survey," three years ago, we naturally felt that we should be relieved of questionnaires for a long time, but the questionnaire expert is not to be downed. The nose for news is being constantly lengthened and pointed, and the mania for prying into personal and minute affairs unchecked. The latest manifesto is one which came to my library this morning. The list of questions which is to be answered by assistants is in itself its own condemnation:

Salary
Income from other sources
Annual expenditures:
  Room or apartment
  Board or food
    (State whether you prepare your own meals in whole or in part)
  Clothing
  Laundry and dry cleaning
  Health
  Car fare
  Recreation
  Books, magazines, theater and music
  Benevolences
  Savings
  Insurance (life, health, accident)
  All other

There are evidently omissions—cosmetics are not mentioned; the question of "to bob or not to bob," permanent or temporary wave is left out. Books, magazines, theater and music are lumped together. Why not have separate answers so that this inquisitive Board might find out whether most of the salary of the library assistant goes to movies or to the purchase of books; if books, what kind of books? Cigarettes are not mentioned; incidentally does she roll her own? Does she own a car?

I emphatically protest against such inquisitorial methods which would not amount to anything if every question were answered. My advice, and I think it is safe and sane, is to throw the whole thing into the waste basket, and forget it, if you can.

GEORGE H. TRIPP.

Miss Adeline B. Zachert, who for a number of years has been supervisor of school libraries for the New York State Department of Education, has been recently appointed field secretary for the World Peace Foundation.

Miss Sarah Bogle left the hospital February 15 to spend three weeks at Atlantic City. Miss Bogle is planning a trip to the Virgin Islands in the interest of the Carnegie Corporation.

Scholarship Grants Education for Librarianship

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has set aside a fund for scholarship grants to persons preparing for library work.

The purpose of the grants is to enable persons who already have had experience in library work, and who have shown promise of capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue a year of study and research in library problems. Their work will be done not necessarily in residence but invariably in connection with a recognized educational institution.

The stipend will be $1,500 or more and will vary according to the requirements of individual students. When warranted the stipend may be renewed for a second year.

A report of the year's work will be required from each person receiving appointment. These or other productions will be subject to the disposition of the Advisory Group on Library Scholarship Grants as regards publication and distribution.

Each applicant should write a letter to the Advisory Group on Library Scholarship Grants, Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, giving information on the following points:

a. Age;
b. Record of college work, including name of college, dates, degrees, major subjects of study, relative standing in class, etc.;
c. Reading and speaking knowledge of foreign languages;
d. Training and experience in library work; other occupational experience;
e. Plan of proposed study in detail;
f. Educational auspices under which applicant desires to study;
g. Names and addresses of three persons who can speak from personal knowledge as to the candidate's capacity (1) for library work, and (2) for specific work outlined under (e) above.

Applicants should not request persons named in section (g) to write directly to the Advisory Group.

Photographs (preferably unmounted) of the applicant should be sent.

The Advisory Group will welcome suggestions as to people who might be offered scholarships.

Applications for scholarship grants for the school year 1929-30 should be filed before April 1, 1929. The Advisory Group and the Carnegie Corporation will act on the applications before May 1 and applicants will be notified as soon as possible thereafter.

World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography—Rome—Venice

June 15-30, 1929

The Library Journal will carry the latest announcements regarding the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography in this column each issue.

International Library Exhibit

THE world congress of librarians and bibliographers to take place in Rome and Venice, June 15-30, is the first of a series of congresses to be held by the International Library and Bibliographical Committee. It will serve as a means for an international exchange of ideas on library and bibliographical matters. To illustrate and demonstrate the reports and discussions of the Congress, the Executive Committee has conceived the idea of an international exhibit which will gather together the best and most representative developments in bibliography and in library methods. The aims of the exhibit are as follows:

1. To set forth the development and adaptations of various libraries to the needs and conditions of place and surroundings in such matters as buildings, collocation, circulation of books, et cetera, in such a way that the exhibit may serve as a means for comparison to one who wants to study, and as a guide to the person who desires to improve the service of his own library.

2. To provide an exhibit which will show the parts of library work with which the public is unfamiliar. (A series of meetings to be held during the Congress will serve to supplement this exhibit.)

In short, the exhibit should give an idea of the professional activity of libraries, the application of technical aids in modern library systems, the arrangement and use of furniture and fixtures, and the ways and means in which they are used to facilitate the use of the book.

A special jury will confer diplomas of honor on libraries, professional organizations, and industrial and private concerns exhibiting devices and materials pertaining to libraries and library equipment. It is hoped that all the associations will wish to exert themselves to the greatest extent to bring about a representative exhibit of the libraries and industries engaged in supplying libraries with material. Individual exhibitors are asked to send their decision at their earliest convenience to the Segreteria Generale del Congresso presso il R° Ufficio degli Scambi Internazionali, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Viale del Re, Roma, with an indication of the space desired, and some idea of the quality and quantity of the material they wish to exhibit.

Sections of the Congress

I. International schemes of classification.
President, Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers, England.

II. International cataloging rules.
President, Dr. Z. V. Tobolka, Czechoslovakia.

III. Current bibliographies and depositories in the different countries.
President, Dr. Heinrich Uhlendahl, Germany.

IV. International scholarships and fellowships. Exchange of librarians, assistants and students.
President, Dr. W. W. Bishop, United States of America.

V. Professional library training. Library schools.
President, M. Gabriel Henriot, France.

VI. Amendments to the Edinburgh resolutions.
President (ex-officio), Dr. Isak Collijn, Sweden.

VII. International library relations.
President, M. Roland-Marcel, France.

VIII. Relations with information bureaus, institutes of bibliography, etc.
President, Dr. Hugo Krüss, Germany.

IX. International bibliography. Compilation of an international bibliographical code.
President, Dr. Vincenzo Fago, Italy.

X. The Italian book. Italian bibliography and libraries.
President (ex-Loco), Dr. Giuseppe Fumagalli, Italy.

XI. The book trade and book collecting.
President, Mr. Theo. Wesley Koch, United States of America.

XII. Professional associations and other professional questions.
President, Mr. L. Stanley Jast, England.

Proposed Exhibit of American Library Practice

I. Buildings.
Posters with pictures and plans: 1. Large libraries—national, state, public, 2. Medium-sized public libraries, 3. Small public libraries, 4. University and college libraries.

II. Bookshelves. (Included under III.)

III. Furnishing and equipment.
1. Steel stack, 2. Wall shelf, 3. Charging desk, 4. Display shelf, 5. Catalog case, 6. Delivery counter.

IV. Catalog cards. (Included under V.)
V. Materials for Library Methods.
1. Order and book selection, 2. Cataloging, 3. Administration, Chart showing the administrative organization of a public library, 4. Classification.
VI. Bookbinding and repairs.
1. Practical, 2. Ornamental, 3. Materials for binding, 4. Fine buildings, 5. Rebinding materials, 6. Reinforced bindings.
VII. Mechanical Reproduction, Photographs and Phototypes.
1. Photostat, 2. Photostat Junior, 3. Planograph, 4. Ditto Machine, 5. Mimeograph.
VIII. Provision Against Fire.
IX. Disinfection, Pest Extermination and Dust Removing.
X. Public Libraries.
Posters with pictures and illustrative material; 1. Library of Congress, 2. State libraries, 3. Great city libraries, 4. County libraries, 5. Work with children, 6. Work with the foreign born, 7. Hospital library service, 8. Technology, 9. History, 10. Art, 11. Music, 12. Civics, 13. Reference, 14. Periodicals, 15. Circulation, 16. Branches.
XI. School and University libraries.
Posters to illustrate the idea that American schools have organized libraries and professional librarians; 1. Elementary school, 2. Junior high school, 3. Senior high school, 4. Rural school, 5. College and university.
XII. Special libraries—consult S. L. A.
XIII. Library Schools.
Consult Board of Education for Librarianship; 1. Map showing location of library schools, 2. Poster showing number of students enrolled in 1929 (including summer schools), 3. Poster showing curricula of a library school, 4. Picture showing view of university in which library school is located.
XIV. Library Associations.
Special Libraries Association, American Library Institute, American Association of Law Libraries, National Association of State Liraries, American Merchant Marine Library Association, Bibliographical Society of America, Canadian Library Association, League of Library Commissions, A. L. A.
XV. A Poster Alphabetically Listing Exhibit.

American Library Institute

1. An open meeting and a luncheon or dinner meeting of the Institute will be held in conjunction with the A. L. A. Conference, Washington, May 13-18. Please send program suggestions to President Koopman.
2. Elections for 1929 are as follows:
(1) As member of the Institute Board, 1929-31: H. M. Lydenberg.
(2) As fellows to succeed themselves, 1929-38: Messrs. Bishop, Bostwick, Currier, Hicks, Johnston, Josephson, Lydenberg, Merrill, Severance, Walter, Windsor.
(3) As fellow to fill out vacancy in term 1928-37: H. B. Van Hoesen.
(4) As fellows to fill out vacancies in term 1925-34: Miss Claribel Ruth Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.; Charles Harvey Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa; Chalmers Hadley, Librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Learned, Carnegie Foundation, New York, N. Y.; Clarence B. Lester, Secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; Ernest J. Reece, Associate Professor of Library Administration, School of Library Service, Columbia University, N. Y.; Charles E. Rush, Librarian, Teachers College Library, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; Halsey W. Wilson, Publisher, H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York, N. Y.; Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian, Public Library, Denver, Colo.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen.

THE CALENDAR

March 8-9—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, Atlantic City.

March 26—Rural Library Extension Conference called by A. L. A. at Chicago.

May 9—International Book Exhibit, Seville, Spain.

May 13-18—A. L. A. Conference at Washington, D. C. The first general meeting will be held on Monday evening.

May 20—Book Fair, Barcelona, Spain.

June 6—Rhode Island Library Association at Westerly.

June 15-19—World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome.

June 25-26—Continued conferences at Venice.

The Open Round Table

Cards!

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Yur admirabl articl by Julia C. Gray Jan. 15 repeats a comon error that shd be avoided. The standard card for 50 years has been 7.5 x 12.5 cm. There never was any standard 3 in. x 5 in. That resulted simply from stationers, entirely ignorant of the facts, making a careless mesurement and assuming that the card was 3 x 5, which in fact differs from the standard enuf so it is ruinous to working efficiency if mixt with the standard cards. Millions ow these rong size cards hav been sold and every time one carelessly speaks of them as 3 x 5, it helps spred the notion that this bastard size which came from a blunder is correct. Every librarian knowing this fact shd cooperate in securing the use only of the correct standard establisht 50 years ago.

MELVIL DEWEY.

National League of Women Voters Radio Program

Compiled by the American Library Association

March 5—Unsolved problems confronting the new administration.

Books:

Fairlie, John A. *The National Administration of the United States of America.* Macmillan. 1920.

Chapters three and four give good accounts of the relation between Congress and the President, and of the making and functions of the cabinet.

Periodicals:

Cabinet making, in *Time, the Weekly News Magazine,* January 28, 1929.

A few conjectures as to the personnel of the new cabinet.

Fair and warmer, in *The Outlook,* February 20, 1929.

Hoover's first congress, by P. D. Hasbrouck, in the *North American Review,* January, 1929.

Mr. Hoover's foreign problems, by Raymond Leslie Buell, the *New Republic,* February 20, 1929.

A discussion of the "chief international questions which the new administration must answer."

Mr. Hoover's domestic problems, by George Soule, the *New Republic,* February 27, 1929.

A summary of the domestic business awaiting the new administration.

Children's Librarians Notice

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The award of the John Newbery Medal is one of the most important and distinctive duties each year of the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. While the final choice rests with the Newbery Medal Committee, every member should feel an equal and personal responsibility in its selection. As the dates for the annual conference have been placed earlier this year than is usual, there is need for prompt and thoughtful action. Will members of the Children's Librarians' Section, therefore, send to the Chairman of the Book Evaluation Committee their suggestions for the book to receive the Newbery Medal for 1928? These votes should reach the chairman not later than Saturday, March 23.

HELEN MARTIN,
Chairman.
School of Library Science,
Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Fisk University

As the result of a $400,000 gift by the General Education Board, one of the finest library buildings in the South is to be erected on the Fisk University campus in Nashville, Tenn. Construction is to begin in the spring and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the 1930 fall session. The building plan is the result of many conferences and interviews with experts all over the country. It calls for a red brick building trimmed with Indiana limestone, two stories in height and with a 100-foot tower. Among the features included are a Browsing Room for a student library, a special Negro Collection Room, a Music Room with two sound-proof piano rooms, and a stack capacity in the tower for 300,000 volumes. An innovation to be included is the teletype machine by means of which call slips will be relayed from the delivery desk to the tower stacks above. Henry C. Hibbs of Nashville is the architect.

Special Offer

The new fourteenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is soon to be released from the press, and until that day the special offer to libraries of the pre-publication price, $119.50, will be honored. This is an appreciable saving over the regular cost.

Library Work

Latin America Library Schools

THE exchange of literature between Pan-American countries, together with the establishment of library schools in Latin America universities, is urged by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, according to an announcement by the Union on February 7. The full text of the summary follows:

The establishment of library schools or chairs of library science in the several universities of the Latin American countries; the establishment in Latin America of associations of librarians and bibliographers; the translation and publication in Spanish, Portuguese and French of standard textbooks on library science; and the translation and publication in Spanish, Portuguese, and English of the best literary, scientific, bibliographic and historical productions by citizens of the American Republics was urged by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union after hearing the report of its Permanent Committee on Bibliography.

New Courses at Western Reserve

THE first semester of the School of Library Science of the Western Reserve University, closed February 2. The new semester marks the beginning of the general courses in the Book Crafts: Binding by Miss Gertrude Stiles, and Printing by Mr. Otto F. Ege. Two new subjects in the school course are also beginning: Psychology of Adolescence by Professor Rush, and Significant Tendencies in Education by Professor Collier.

Declines Reelection

PROF. Henry B. Gardner, President of the Board of Trustees of the Providence Public Library since November 13, 1903, this year refused reelection to that position at the annual meeting of the Board on February 8, 1929. Not only has the length of his service been unprecedented, for his term of office has exceeded that of any other president by seventeen years, but his administration has had many excellent results, both tangible and intangible.

The new president of the Board of Trustees, Mr. William Davis Miller, has also had a life-long connection with Providence, receiving his education at Brown University and the Harvard Law School and is related in important capacities to many distinguished organizations.

Small School Library Course

A NEW course, called Elementary Library Science, is being offered in the Washington Library School next year. This is a three-hour course extending through three-quarters, entrance permitted at beginning of all quarters only. The course is adapted to the small school library and open to senior teaching-majors, interested in teacher-librarian positions.

Exquisite Library Design

ONE of the most exquisite bits of library design is the new library of the American-Scandinavian Foundation located at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. The shelves ranged around the room are broken here and there by huge chests with carved doors, and hinges of hammered brass. A motif in bright blue, red and green is worked out on the beams of the ceiling in a Swedish design.

The library has only recently been brought together in the new quarters. It represents a complete collection of Scandinavian literature translated into English, including art, literature and history. Books in the library may be used there, but they do not circulate. The picture collection, which is quite complete, will be loaned as will clippings, which are culled from various Scandinavian papers.

It is the ideal of the foundation, which was founded "to promote better intellectual relations between the United States and the Scandinavian countries," to have a complete library of belles lettres.

New Branch Library Opened at Hackensack, New Jersey

THE annual report of the librarian of the Johnson Public Library of Hackensack, New Jersey, tells of a marked and distinct advance during the year 1928, when the first branch library, the Washington Institute Branch, was opened in the first ward. The installation of the second tier of stacks in the stackroom of the Main Library almost doubled the book capacity and gave ample space for years to come. Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven books have been added during the year and 1201 new borrowers have been registered. The total circulation for the year was 121,640 with an average daily circulation of 457.

Library Organizations

Massachusetts Library Club and Boston Special Libraries Association

THE joint midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Feb. 8. The morning session opened with President Galen W. Hill of the Massachusetts Library Club in charge and was given over to a round table on library administration and other problems, led by John A. Lowe, Assistant Librarian, Brooklyn, N. Y. The afternoon session was in charge of the Special Libraries Association, with President Howard Stebbins presiding. The central theme of the afternoon program was Boston Centers of Information, with Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; Holland Hudson, distribution manager of the World Peace Foundation, and George W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, speaking. The main speaker of the evening was Frank W. Wright of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Pennsylvania Library Club

A MEETING of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held Friday evening, February 15, 1929, at 8.15, in the Lecture Room of the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the absence of the president, Mr. A. Edward Newton, Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, first vice-president, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Dr. Montgomery introduced Mr. John L. Morrison, the speaker of the evening, whose illustrated address was on "The Passing of the Wooden Indian."

Joint Library Meeting

The forty-fourth annual meeting, New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday, March 8 and 9, 1929.

Program

Friday, March 8: 2.30, business meeting; 3.30, round tables (subjects and leaders to be announced); 8.30, Dr. C. E. Partch, dean of the School of Education, Rutgers University; 9.00, Charles E. Rush, Librarian, Teachers College Library, Columbia University.

Saturday, March 9: 10.00, John D. Spaeth, professor of English, Princeton University; 8.30, Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson, president, Drexel Institute.

Puget Sound Library Club

THE Puget Sound Library Club met at Tacoma, Wash, Dec. 28, 1928, at the Tacoma Hotel. Following luncheon, an interesting program was held at the new Annie E. McCormick Branch Library. Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary R. Edson, President of the Puget Sound Library Club; Mr. Helmer L. Webb of the Seattle Public Library, and Mrs. Page Hosmer from the Tacoma *News Tribune*. A report of County Library progress was presented by Mr. J. M. Hitt, State Librarian. Miss Edith Morse of the Everett Public Library was elected president for the next meeting.

Vermont Library Association

THE Vermont Library Association offers prizes totaling $150 to the librarians who increase the usefulness of their libraries to the community the most before the next annual meeting of the Association to be held in Springfield September 24-25.

The first prize is $100 and has been contributed by the *Woman's Home Companion* which will also publish in that magazine the story of the work done by the prize winner. The second prize is $50 in money and about 15 books and will be reserved for and awarded to a librarian located in a town under 2000 in population; in case the first prize is awarded to a librarian in a town over 2000 in population. The conditions of the contest are as follows:

The librarian of every public library in the State may compete. Each contestant must write in detail what she has done in competing for the prize and forward the paper to the President by September 1st. A committee of three prominent citizens of the State who are familiar with library work will select the best six papers based upon the merit of the work done and giving consideration to the local conditions in each case, especially the size of the library and the town. The six librarians so selected will be asked to read their papers (which may be rewritten, if they wish) at the annual meeting of the Association when the same committee will award the prizes.

It is hoped that enough librarians will compete to make the contest of great value in arousing interest among the people in library work and in making the libraries of the State more useful. The basis of the award is such as to give every librarian an equal opportunity to win the prizes.

Among Librarians

Mrs. Marie Alfonso, 1921 Washington, has been appointed an assistant professor in library science in the University of Washington Library School.

Eleanor Akin, 1926 Pratt, senior assistant at the 58th Street branch of the New York Public Library, has received an appointment to the staff of the Malden, Mass., Public Library.

Miss Siri Andrews, 1916 Wisconsin, has added another book to the indispensable list for children by translating from the Swedish Olla's Ski Trip, by Elsa Beskow. The book carries reproductions in color of the charming pictures which set Swedish picture books apart from the picture books of any other nation. It is published by Harper.

Miss Mary Barett, 1928 Illinois, of Pratt, Kan., has accepted the position of reference librarian in the Kansas State Teachers' College Library, Hays, Kan.

Dorothy Berryman, Western Reserve, '26 (Senior Children's Course), is now assistant to the head of the Children's Department, Public Library, Los Angeles.

Miss Alethea Bleecker, 1928 Washington, formerly assistant in the Oregon State College Library, has gone to the Seattle Public Library as catalog assistant.

Miss Florence Gandolfo Davis, 1915 Washington, has been appointed librarian of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Eileen M. Duggan, 1915 Wisconsin, has gone to the College of St. Mary of the Wasatch, Salt Lake City, as organizer of the library for this new college for women.

Helen R. Duke, 1928 Pratt, has received the appointment of children's librarian of the Public Library at Norfolk, Va.

Marguerite Eldridge, Western Reserve, '18, has recently returned from Los Angeles and is now Librarian of the Rawlings Junior High School Library, Cleveland.

Harriot R. Ewald, 1921 Pratt, formerly head of the circulation department in the Muncie, Ind., Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the high school connected with Saint Francis College in Brooklyn.

Miss Alice R. Fox, 1928 Wisconsin, has been appointed first assistant, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, beginning Feb. 15.

Mary A. Johnson, 1917 Pratt, has been released from her position as reference librarian of the Osterhout Free Library at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to accept the position of head of the circulation department in the Ferguson Library at Stamford, Conn.

Cushing, Helen Grant, New York State, 1919, for the past nine years Catalog Librarian of the University of New Hampshire Library, has resigned to accept a place March 1 on the cataloging staff of the American Library in Paris. Miss Cushing will be succeeded at New Hampshire by Miss J. Doris Dart, a graduate of McGill University and Pratt Institute Library School, and recently on the cataloging staff of Yale University Library.

Janie Henderson, 1926 Pratt, formerly librarian of the British Library of Information has been made librarian of Lazard Frères, New York City.

Gizella M. Heim, Western Reserve, '28, is now a cataloguer of foreign books in the Indianapolis, Ind., Public Library.

Miss Jessie Bowes, formerly of the Library of Congress, has accepted the position of head of the catalog department in the Johns Hopkins University Library.

Mr. Mark Kiley, 1927 Columbia, assistant librarian at the Amherst College Library since 1924, has been appointed librarian of the University Club Library, New York City. Mr. Kiley assumed his duties Feb. 1.

William McC. McKee, Western Reserve, '17, died at his home in Pittsburgh of pneumonia, January 5. After his services during the Great War (receiving his diploma in absentia), Mr. McKee became Librarian of the Cleveland Museum of Art for two years (1920-21) and was also Curator of Prints. In that position he showed such ability and knowledge of the field of art that he was called to the position of Curator of Prints and Drawings at the Art Institute of Chicago, which position he filled with distinction up to the time of his death. His kindliness and consideration of others and his charming personality endeared him to a wide circle of friends in both the library world and the art world.

Miss Madge McLaughlin, 1924 Wisconsin, was appointed librarian of the new Junior High School Library in New Rochelle, N. Y., in November.

Mr. George Reddick, 1928 Wisconsin, died suddenly Sunday, Dec. 28. He had been librarian of the Whitewater Public Library since September. It will be remembered that his graduating bibliography, *Recent Books for Boys*, was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of Oct. 15, 1928.

Carol G. Wilford, Western Reserve, '22 (Senior Children's Course) has recently taken charge of the Department of Children's Books with the New York publishers, Robert M. McBride & Co.

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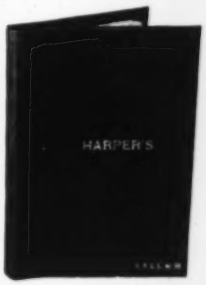

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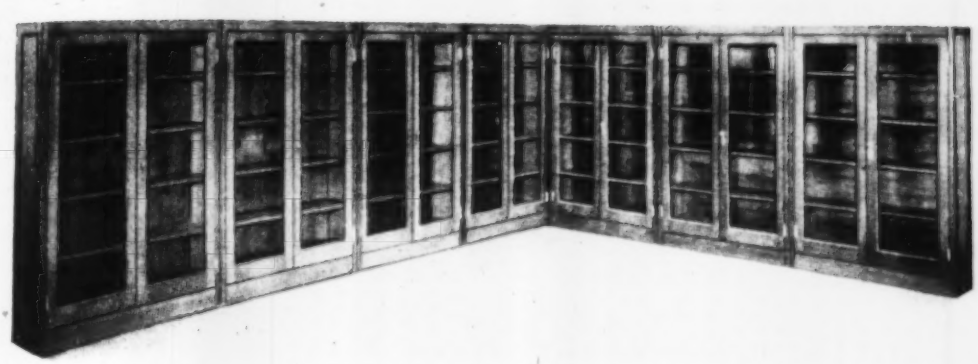

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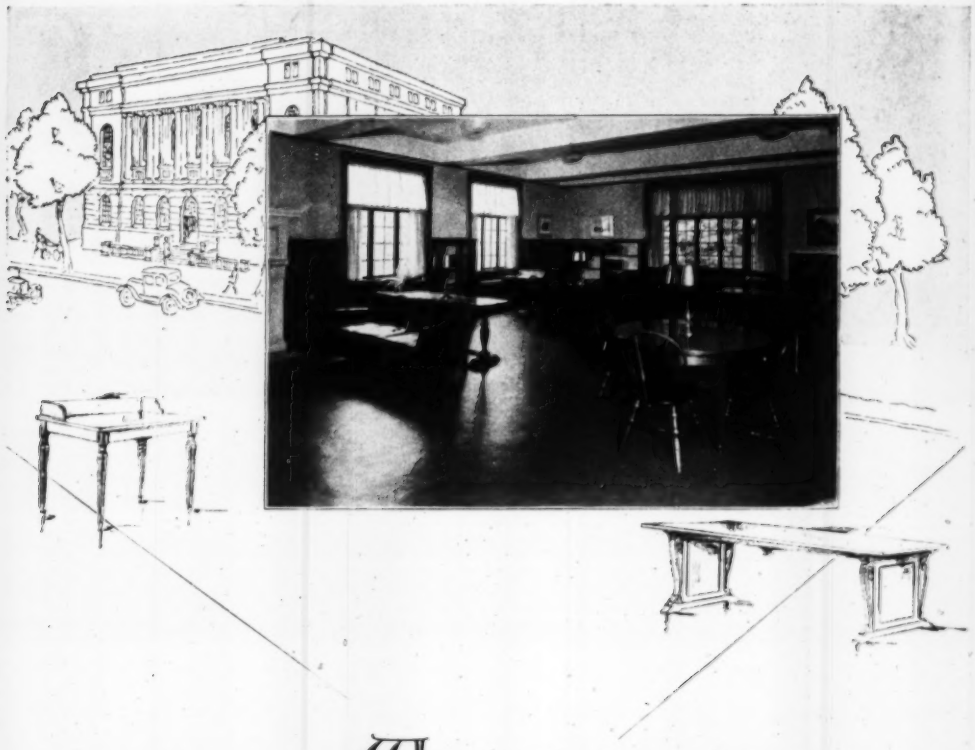
"Y and E" LIBRARY EQUIPMENT



When the Demand is
Distinctiveness

LIBRARIES with interiors outstanding from a point of *distinctiveness* and *individuality* are invariably planned by Library Bureau designers.

Such was the case in the Greenwich (Conn.) Public Library. L. B. designers working in conjunction with the architects prepared special equipment to conform with the architecture of the building. The result is a pleasing harmony of furnishings, proper spacing . . a generally better arranged and more efficient library.

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Library Bureau Division

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451 Broadway, New York City

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